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62,83

Griffing's CATALOG 1921



The Pecan Grove



The Trunk



The Nuts



The Blossoms

Important to Purchasers

ORDER EARLY. It is to your advantage to order early, as it is almost impossible during the rush of the planting season to fill an order on short notice, without doing an injustice to those who have their orders previously booked. And, while our stock is most complete this year, yet if you do not place your order early, the varieties you especially desire may have become exhausted. Send us your orders as soon as possible, and let us reserve that particular stock you want, for shipment when you are ready to plant. Twenty-five per cent deposit required on orders booked in advance.

SHIPPING FACILITIES. We are especially well located for making shipments, having side-tracks at our several packing-houses, and Express Service at every shipping point. Unless definite instructions are given, we use our judgment in directing shipments, either by Express, Freight, or Parcel Post. All goods travel at the purchaser's risk and expense. In case stock is damaged, notify the Delivering Agents immediately, for carriers are liable for any damage in transit. Have them note damage on your Express Receipt also, in order to save controversy later, with the Claim Department.

PARCEL POST. If you especially desire that shipment be made by Parcel Post, add to your order, twenty-five per cent of the amount, to cover postage and extra packing. Only small grades, pruned ready for planting and bare-rooted stock are sent by Mail.

PACKING CHARGES FREE. Prices in this Catalog cover goods packed and delivered in good condition to forwarding Companies, purchasers assuming all cost and risk of transportation.

REMITTANCES. To insure safety and prompt acceptance, we ask that remittance be made by Bank Drafts, Express or Post Office Money Orders or through Registered Letters. We do not care to make C. O. D. shipments and will not, unless twenty-five per cent of amount accompanies orders. No orders filled for less than \$1.00. Our terms are Cash.

GUARANTEE. We exercise all possible care to have all stock well rooted, well-grown, healthy, true to name, properly packed and shipped according to instructions. It is, however, mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves, that our liability, under the foregoing is limited in amount to original price received only. No guarantee expressed or implied that the trees will live or grow.

SUBSTITUTION. We desire to follow our customers' wishes in this respect and have found that when our supply of stock ordered is exhausted, our customers ordinarily want us to substitute to the best of our judgment. We, therefore, substitute when necessary, unless instructed to the contrary. Please note in specified blank on our Order Sheet if you do not wish us to substitute in your order and we will gladly refund for shortages if any. Selection of varieties suitable to your locality is of first importance to us and our services to you can often be of more value, if you will leave the selection to us.

NO AGENTS. We employ no Agents and have no connections with other Nurseries. However, many nurserymen and dealers buy and sell our stock. Trees sold to dealers or nurserymen must be resold on their own responsibility.

BRIEF SUGGESTIONS ABOUT PLANTING. Drainage and Selection of Soil for an Orchard. The land that will produce the best farm crops will also produce the best orchards. Rolling, well-drained lands are best for all varieties of trees. You may cultivate, fertilize and give the best care to your trees, but they will not produce unless the soil and drainage conditions are right. Therefore, we urge that you do not plant our good trees on land too poor for other plantings. River Bottom Land is not necessarily, poorly drained. On apparently high land, we would advise having deep-water furrows between each row, and ditches sufficiently large to carry off Surface Water. For further details, inquire for Griffing's Bulletin No. 51.

ARRANGEMENTS OF PLANTINGS. Whether planting for home consumption or market purposes, the approximate growth, height, and spread of the individual tree should be considered. Proper distance, that is, in allowing each tree plenty of room for spreading growth is a very important factor, in a medium or large planting. Longer-lived and larger trees should be planted at a greater distance apart, than the shorter-lived trees which can be interplanted to a very good advantage.

If you wish information about Grouping, ask for our General Fruits Bulletin and Bulletin on Ornamental Planting.

Every planter whether a commercial orchardist or a lady planting a few roses in her garden should have the place for each tree or plant selected and the ground properly prepared before the arrival of the trees or plants from the Nursery.



Palms as Shade Trees.

Planting Instructions



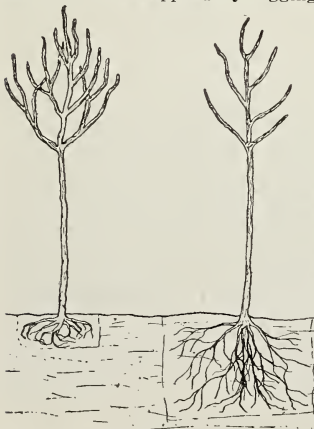
Spade and Bucket of Water Ready to Plant a Good Tree.

offices immediately. The trees and plants should immediately be heeled in a well drained, moist piece of sandy ground, in order that the soil may thoroughly pulverize between the roots. Pack the earth thoroughly around the roots with your feet. Water freely and frequently, until the trees are planted.

If the trees are balled and burlapped, take them from the crates or other containers as soon as received, set them in a shady place, and cover the balls with earth or wet straw or litter.

In Orchard Planting, the ground should be thoroughly broken, pulverized, harrowed, leveled, surveyed, or laid off with a small stake standing where each tree is to be planted. For the home ground, or yard, the ground should be well spaded and pulverized.

Do not use unrotted stable manure or compost fertilizer when trees are planted. A few pounds of bone meal or a few shovels full of well rotted stable manure can be used at the bottom of the hole with good results at the time trees are planted. Best results with unrotted manure are attained by using it as a mulch, after the trees are planted. Commercial fertilizer should be used when trees start to bud out. It is applied by digging a trench around the tree or plant, a few inches past the end of the newly planted roots. Then fill trench to cover the fertilizer.



Improperly Pruned and Planted.

Properly Pruned and Planted.

Many of our customers do not realize the importance of giving trees a little care upon arrival. Keep the instructions given below in mind.

Failure to get satisfactory results in planting trees received from the Nursery can be largely avoided if a few simple rules for pruning and planting are observed. In most cases, failure may be traced to a lack of knowledge of the care of trees upon arrival, proper pruning and planting. On arrival of the trees from the Nursery, if unable to plant immediately, and if the trees are dug without a ball of earth intact (Balled and Burlapped) they should be taken from the bale or box at once, counted and the individual tree examined. Should there be a shortage, an under-grade or an unauthorized substitution, it should be reported directly to the general

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PRUNING ROOTS AND TOPS.

All broken or mutilated portions of roots should be cut off, so as to leave smooth, sound ends. Some people prefer to leave the tops unpruned, until after the trees are planted, in order that the particular buds they want to grow might not get broken off while planting. Severe pruning is advised, and in most instances, one-third of the tops should be removed. In some cases, it is absolutely necessary to prune and this is therefore done before the trees leave the

nursery. Some of the stock which we consider absolutely necessary to prune before shipping, are Roses, Citrus Stock, and some Broad-Leaf Evergreen Trees, i.e., when these are handled bare-rooted. You should, under no circumstances, wait several days after trees are planted to prune, as the top left is exhausting moisture and strength from the body and roots of the trees. Special, illustrated, and detail instructions for planting and pruning given in Griffing's Service Bulletin No. 51.

PLANTING THE TREES. We recommend using a planting board about one by four inches, six feet long. Cut a notch one inch square in the center of the board, then bore a two-inch auger hole in each end of the board, using a round stake about one foot, in these holes. Then place the notch in the board where the stake is set for the tree. Lift one end of the planting board off the round stake, take away the tree stake, dig your hole large enough for the tree roots to spread out without cramping them. Then place the board back over the open hole over the round stake, and take your tree in one hand, holding it in the notch on the board and holding the top root to the tree close under the board (to prevent planting too deep), spread out the roots in their natural position with the other hand. Fine, moist, pulverized earth should be sifted in and worked around the roots after which, pour in from one to three buckets of water, according to the size of the tree. Use water whether the ground is moist or not; it pulverizes the lumps and settles the soil around the roots more thoroughly than through any other method. If trees are planted in coarse, sticky, clay soil, it is advisable to use some sand or top loamy soil when bare-rooted trees are planted. After the water has soaked away, place from two to four inches of soil above the level of the land and tramp it down thoroughly; the harder it is packed the better for the trees. After the earth is thoroughly packed around the trees, mulch with manure, grass or litter, to a depth of from three to five inches. In planting balled trees, do not remove the burlap. Set the balls with the shoulder about two inches above the level of the ground; treat otherwise, as explained above.

PROTECTING THE TREES. If trees are planted near the walks or drives or where cattle are likely to rub them, place posts about the trees until they get thoroughly established.

SHAPING THE TREES.

When the new growth starts, there should be from three to five limbs allowed to grow, on most fruit trees, keeping the other sprouts rubbed off as they start growth. After these new branches have grown out from one to one and one-half foot, the ends should be pinched off and forced to branch again. This should be done several times during the first summer and the results will be—the trees will have pretty uniform shapes. Evergreen trees and shrubs should be forced to branch low to the ground and kept headed back frequently.

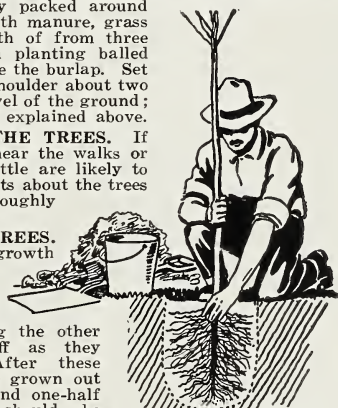
CULTIVATION. Unless kept thoroughly mulched as recommended, the soil should be kept loosened up around newly planted trees from two to three inches deep, about three or four times during the first summer, either by means of a cultivator or by hand. Surface drainage should always be thorough and a basin or water puddle should never be allowed to form about the trees. For further cultivation instructions, see Griffing's Bulletin No. 51.

INSECTS AND DISEASES. No plant exists that does not, in some manner, furnish food for something else. Hence, all trees, plants, etc., are subject to attacks from insects and fungi. See our Bulletin No. 51, for remedies.

Don't neglect your trees by planting crops, flowers, etc., too near them.

Don't drive over them and let stock eat them and break them down. (In some cases, people want us to replace the stock when this happens.)

QUESTIONS. As to future care and management of trees, receipts for spraying, etc., not covered on this page will be answered for our customers to the best of our ability.



Don't Be Afraid of Soiling Hands or Clothes.



Griffing Nurseries

Beaumont, Texas.

City Office
Alexander Building.

General Offices :
Port Arthur, Texas.

Nurseries at
Rosedale on Concord Road,
Griffing on Pt. Arthur Road
and Interurban.
Kountze in Hardin Co.

Beautifying the Home

Is both a bigger and smaller thing than it is generally thought to be. Bigger because instead of being simply a matter of external adornment, to gratify the aesthetic taste, it really has a never-ending, incalculable influence on those who visit or who live within the house; those who pass by and the entire community. Not only does it give keen pleasure to all who appreciate beauty, but it promotes self-respect and esteem, sets a good example, adds to property value in actual dollars and cents and enhances the civic pride and good name of the entire street and neighborhood.

At the same time, this beautifying of the home is a smaller thing than is usually realized for it involves less expense than one is inclined to believe when beholding the results. It is more a matter of good judgment and good taste than a big purse and this Catalog and our Service Bulletins are intended to suggest how this good judgment and good taste may be successfully and easily applied and act as a guide to certain varieties and classes of useful shade, fruit, and ornamental plants, adapted to our Western Southland.

Griffing's Service Bulletin No. 56, entitled "Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Palms, and Landscaping the Home," free. Ask for it—today.

Notice the blank information sheet in the center of this catalog. Sketch a diagram of the property you wish to improve, figuring to scale on the

cross section sheet, and we will render you free advice. If you will return to us this cross section sheet filled out, we will issue in your favor, a coupon credit and if you so desire, will have our landscape architect make for you, a blueprint of your grounds. See Griffing's Service Bulletin No. 56, and page 8 of this catalog.



Entrance Planting.



The Nursery's Home on the Beaumont-Port Arthur Highway.

Let's Get Acquainted

There are other ways to get acquainted than in shaking hands and saying outright, "I'm glad to know you," in fact, that's almost a social habit. We want to meet you in a business way, and you can determine our joy in getting acquainted by the service we give you.

We Invite You to Visit Us

One who can appreciate the growing and lifting of beautiful shrubs, trees, and plants, would be well repaid by a visit to our nurseries. We are growing and have always grown, the largest, and choicest line of shrubbery and nursery stock in the coast country. A visit to our grounds will convince you. We extend you a hearty invitation.

Griffing's Policies

To grow all trees and plants we offer; to grow only the best tested sorts, and so to limit our production as to quantities and kinds that our experienced superintendents may personally oversee their propagation, training, and shipping; that Griffing's trees may justly deserve distinction as the trees and plants of quality and results.



Ready for a Day's Cultivation.

To be exact in all statements; never to disparage others. To be guided by the experience of many years, in all sections of the territory we seek to serve, in the selection of the varieties we offer; and to value permanent rather than temporary success. To maintain the purity of varieties and strains, to develop, propagate, and disseminate only the best. To collect and disseminate among our patrons, the best and most reliable cultural information, always holding ourselves in readiness to answer inquiries to the best of our ability.

Service Bulletins Free

Feeling that we owe a duty to those who favor us with their orders, and to carry on the work of extending the valuable aid to Southern Horticulture, we have published a series of six right up-to-date Service Bulletins. These Bulletins will be mailed free to all parties who are interested in, engaged in or who expect to become engaged in any horticultural pursuits, landscaping or beautifying their grounds. Ask for the Bulletins as listed below, covering the subjects in which you are interested.

Griffing's Service Bulletin No. 21. "Hardy Citrus Fruits"—Along the Gulf Coast.

Griffing's Service Bulletin No. 51. "Instruction for Selection and Preparation of Soil"—Pruning, Planting, and Care of Trees.

Griffing's Service Bulletin No. 71. "General Fruits"—Peaches, Plums, Pears, Persimmons, Grapes, etc., Treating on Variety, Adaptability, Cultivation, Fertilizing, Spraying and Marketing.

Griffing's Service Bulletin No. 66. "The Pecan"—It's Economical Value for Every Farm and Home and as a Commercial Money Crop.

Griffing's Service Bulletin No. 76. "The Fig"—As a Home Fruit and as a Staple Commercial Crop.

Griffing's Service Bulletin No. 56. "Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, and Landscaping the Home"—Suitable Trees, Shrubs and Flowers, and Their Proper Arrangement and Care.



In One of Our Pecan Groves.



A Quiet Garden Nook.

Advisory Department

Suggestions That May Help You

Let's Talk it Over—Your Plantings—How Much Have You Planned on Them?

When a new suit, a hat or something for the house is needed, some people look around—perhaps weeks, to decide on styles; what others have and what they want. But to their grounds about the home, home orchards and outdoor adornment whom thousands may see to a few in their house, they give practically no thought. If they do, perhaps all they think of is a dime's worth of seed for Perennial Plants or a few cuttings, slips, etc.

Perhaps you say you do not know how; well—take a few minutes, read our catalog; examine our illustrations.

Don't be afraid to spend \$10.00, \$100.00 or \$500.00 for a few select Shade, Fruit and Nut Trees, Shrubs, Palms, Roses, etc., that when you plant them instead of their deteriorating and being worth less money every week, month or year you own them, they are growing into value by additional growth, "rainy days" and "while you sleep." You cannot invest your money at a greater increase, even though you wish to resell your shrubs or trees later, or sell your property. A great many times \$100.00 worth of nursery stock well cared for will increase the sale value of your property, thousands of dollars and bring a buyer where otherwise he would not be attracted.

Confusing catalogs discourage people from ordering direct. We are doing our utmost to overcome these confusions by grouping various varieties of shrubs and trees under their respective heads and common names. This simplifies ordering and is a means of giving suggestions.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS FOR SPECIMENS OR FOUNDATION PLANTINGS. Among modern and correct landscaping, foundation planting about buildings is being practiced. Foundation planting ties the building to Nature (house to ground). The one desirable feature is the open center for the lawn. In foundation planting, the high points around buildings, at corners or open spaces should be used as high points in planting, i. e., in selecting shrubbery which takes a pyramid shape, for planting at such places. Then graduate different shrubs sideways and to the front, using dwarf, low classes to the front. Dwarf shrubs which are slow growing are more expensive to produce and are consequently, higher priced. However, they are longer-lived and keep more uniform. They are also worth more for banking purposes than the faster and taller growing class of stock.

The following list consists of some of the stock which can be used in such groups. By studying descriptions given under their respective heads, you can get the high

and low points and the different colors to blend, using some Broad-leaf Evergreens, Pin-Leaf Conifers, and Deciduous Flowering Shrubs described below.

Abelia Grandiflora. Green, glossy foliage. Blooms all summer. See page 12.

Arbor-vitae. Various sizes and shapes. See page 15.

Bamboos. Very graceful. Feathery effect. See page 22.

Banana Plant. Tropical appearance. Rapid growth. See page 22.

Cactus. Spineless, hardy variety. Dwarf, splendid for border. See page 22.

Camphor. Bushy. Exquisite color effect. See page 12.

Cape Jasmine. Southern favorite. See page 12.

Cedars. Several varieties give beautiful effect. See page 16.

Citrus Trifoliata. Green bark. Thorny effect. See page 21.

Cherry Laurel or Wild Peach. Well known. See page 13.

Conifers. Plant in assortment with Broad-leaf Shrubs. See page 15.

Crape Myrtle. Dwarf Crimson. The finest strain offered. See page 17.

Italian Cypress. Its tall, slender effect is striking. See page 16.

Desmodium (Japanese Clover). Graceful flowering clumps. See page 22.

Eucalyptus. To keep off mosquitos. See page 19.

Euonymus Japonica. Upright, Evergreen effect. See page 13.

Holly. American. The Christmas joy. See page 20.

Junipers. All varieties thrive (see Creepers). See page 16.

Ligustrums. Best broad-leaf family. All shapes. See page 14.

Loquats or Japan Medlars. Broad leaves. See page 15.

Oleanders. The best for color effect. See page 15.

Palms. At home everywhere in the South. See page 10.

Pampas Grass. Beautiful plumes. See page 22.

Pittosporums. Compact, globe form. See page 15.

Photinia Dentata. Broad leaves and effective color. See page 15.

Roses. When beds of one color used. See page 22.

Satsuma Oranges. Fine foliage, and fruit effective. See page 30.

Distance apart for foundation plantings: If immediate effect is desired, larger shrubs should be ordered and they should be planted closer together. Ordinarily, foundation planting should be set from three to six feet apart, according to the growth rapidity of the shrubs selected.

SCREEN PLANTING. Screen planting with the open center makes the grounds look larger. We would recommend for screen planting, the selecting of Evergreens practically altogether and those of stronger growth only, with interplanting of perhaps a few Flowering Deciduous Shrubs for color effect in the blooms.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS. In this class, there are many beautiful shrubs, some of which are nearly Evergreen along the coast, shedding their foliage only with a heavy freeze. Deciduous Shrubs should be used freely in all plantings, as their blooms at different seasons of the year give gorgeous color effects. Detail descriptions of the vast number of varieties we offer given under their respective heads.

FRUIT TREES VALUED AS DECIDUOUS SHRUBS. Owing to their beautiful foliage and to their blooms, the following fruits are used extensively for ornamental purposes.

Prunus Pissardii (Purple Leaf Plum). Gives color. See page 18.

Peach Tree (For Pink Flowers especially). See page 24.

Fig Trees (Magnolia). For they require pruning. See page 26.

Persimmon Trees (Japanese). Large glossy leaves and very large fruit. See page 26.

EVERGREENS SUITABLE FOR SHADE. In this group, we list several varieties, which are also used for foundation planting, screen planting, etc. When trimmed to one stem, "Standard" as we call them, the Camphor, Ligustrum Japonica and Cherry Laurel or Wild Peach especially make excellent shade trees. Get some of the following trees upon our recommendation. For prices and descriptions, see headings under their respective class.

Camphor Tree. When trimmed, makes beautiful shade. See page 19.

Cherry Laurel or Wild Peach. Well known. See page 19.

Evergreen Ash. All around, best fast-growing shade. See page 20.

Holly. American. Very beautiful, but slow. See page 20.

Ligustrum Japonica. Seen everywhere. See page 20.

Ligustrum Macrophyllum. Better form than the Japonica. See page 20.

Live Oak. The Queen of the South. See page 20.

Magnolia Grandiflora. Well known in the South. See page 20.

Red Cedar. When others shed their leaves, they are at their best. See page 16.

Washington Palms. Make good shade. See page 11.



A Well-Grouped Driveway.

Canariensis Palms. Very graceful. See page 11.

Water Oak. Very uniform grower. See page 20.

DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES. Other than the regular, well-known Shade Trees, we would especially recommend the following which are drought resistant and owing to the smooth surface on their leaves, the dirt or dust will not settle, making them especially desirable for their foliage always looks its best. All belong to the very rapid growing class. For prices and descriptions see page 19.

Ash. Green

Box Elder.

Catalpa Bungei.

Japan Varnish.

Maple. Scarlet.

Poplar. Lombardy.

Tallow Tree.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS SUITABLE FOR SHADE TREES. When trimmed to one stem (Standard), the following make very pretty Shade Trees:

Chaste Tree or Vitex Agnus Castus.

Crape Myrtle.

Tamarix.

Walnut. Japan.

Pomegranate.

Red Bud.

FRUIT TREES SUITABLE FOR SHADE. Owing to their massive foliage and rapid growth, the following fruits are valued for Shade Trees.

Banana.

Loquat.

Mulberry.

Pecan.

Persimmon.

Pomegranate.

Walnut. Japan.

VINES AND CREEPERS. For buildings of Architectural value, do not select Evergreen Vines. The Deciduous Vines are preferable because they permit the light and air in the Winter and act as a protection from the sun and heat in the Summer. Deciduous Vines are much better bloomers than the Evergreen. When vines are grown on lattice work at a distance of from one to one and one-half feet from house, the lattice work extending from eaves to eaves fastened to ground, they are really a protection to wooden structures from sun, wind, and rain.

DOUBLE YOUR INCOME—Pecan Groves Inter-planted with Fruit Trees. Pecans should be planted from 45 to 60 feet apart. Varieties and descriptions listed on page 28 and our three special varieties, on page 29. Since Pecans do not require all of this space for a period of 8 or 10 years, we advise inter-planting of Fruit Trees, such as Peaches, Plums, Figs, Japanese Persimmons, Pears, Satsuma Oranges, and small fruits, such as Blackberries, Dewberries and Grapes. In laying out the inter-planting, would suggest using the Peaches and Japanese Persimmons closest to the Pecan Trees. Then, a little further off, the Plums, then the Pears and Satsuma Oranges, keeping all interplantings from fifteen to twenty feet apart. For descriptions of varieties recommended, see headings under each respective class.

HOME FRUITS. Every back or front yard, no matter how small, should have some fruit trees. Among these fruits should be Pecans, Peaches, Figs, Plums, Japanese Persimmons, Pears, Satsuma Oranges, and Mulberries. Plant one or more according to the space you have. They not only have the fruit value but are ornamental and are good for shade.



Live Oak (Evergreen).



Park View.

Landscape Gardening

We can think of nothing that affords one more pleasure than working in his own yard, with his own flowers and trees and shrubs. Dean Hole once wrote: "After four score years, I maintain there is no recreation equivalent to that of Horticulture." There is nothing which adds so much distinction to a place like a few aged, weather-beaten shrubs for they take away the newness and uncomfortableness. For example, you have seen a man so dressed-up that he looked uncomfortable. Nothing looks so inviting as a white bench under a big tree on the lawn.

Place your trees and shrubs to look as though the house was built to them instead of the shrubs and trees to the house. Try to cover all down spouts and plant so as to break the height of bare walls. Plant small corners, if lot is not too small, to mark all property lines and entrances. Be careful in planting that too many formal shrubs are not used whereby you might get a tin-soldiery effect. Leave little vistas in plantings and the open lawn is of first importance, for the lawn is to the planting what the rug is to a room. However, if a tree in the center of the lawn shades a breakfast room, place the tree there, if it answers a purpose.

There is an increasing interest manifested in the planting of ornamental stock; not only is the importance of the planting being realized, but that of proper placing as well. Landscape architecture is taking its proper place among the essentials of home building. To the contemplative person, the planning of grounds is equally as important as the planning of the house. The time is coming when there will be a practical end to the construction of small and pretentious homes with little or no

thought given to their surroundings. The fact that there is such a variation in the soil; climatic conditions and drainage capacities makes this department doubly important, for in proper and effective planting, much thought must be given to those characteristic features.

OUR LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT is handled by men of much experience and training; men who have been following this profession for many years. And with our one-third Century experience in growing nursery stock adapted to the Gulf Coast Country having tried out thousands of varieties and grades of trees and handling a large volume of business every year also feeling the importance of our customers purchasing only stock adapted to the local conditions, we are at all times, glad to render the service which our experience justifies and have provided in this catalog a question sheet for your convenience in asking us detail information concerning your particular surroundings. Free bulletin on Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, and Landscaping the Home. This bulletin explains fully the Landscaping of Home Grounds, Parks, Streets, Avenues, etc., giving detail information about Foundation Plantings, Formal, and Natural Plantings, Ornamental Grouping and Street Planting, etc. You can not afford to be without it, if you are undecided as to just what you wish to plant even though your home grounds are small, for when properly planted it may be that you can use several hundred dollars worth of Nursery Stock to a good advantage.

LANDSCAPING IN THE SOUTH. Relatively little has been done in the laying out of truly artistic gardens largely because of a lack of knowledge in semi-tropic method of landscape designing.

Rapidly, however, the home owners and those interested in the development of public grounds are acquiring an appreciation of out-of-door art and consequently, there is arising an ever increasing demand for detailed information and suggestion from the amateur gardener of the Gulf Coast States, and it is the duty of the nurseryman to render this service whenever his experience and training justify.

The same situation has arisen in other sections of the country. Different firms have attempted to solve the problem of the relationship of the nurseryman to the planter in different viewpoints. Some make nurserymen a flat rate for furnishing plans, regardless of the problems involved. This is unsatisfactory and it tends to make plans and suggestions stereotyped as well as to encourage slighting the problems requiring more detailed consideration than the simpler ones. Other firms ignore the service consideration, assuming the attitude that with the furnishing of a good plant the nurseryman's responsibility ceases. This is only in part, true, and we believe that our Service Plan will, in the long run, prove most satisfactory.



Open Center.

We wish to impress upon our customers that this Landscape Service is not for the purposes of gain in itself; as we figure all charges on a cost basis. On the other hand, neither is it a gift to be collected out of the price of the plants. Our object is solely that of encouraging more and better planting which should be full compensation.

LANDSCAPING. Let our experience insure satisfactory planting. Fill out the information sheet accompanying this catalog, making a rough sketch to scale of the grounds you wish improved on the cross section blank and let us tell you which shrubs and trees will become your place, designating just where each should be planted.

SUMMER PLANTING. Old and experienced planters heretofore in many sections conceived the idea that when the sap starts in the spring, tree planting should cease. At this day and age, new adventures are being brought before the public in many surprising ways. For instance, the many inventions brought out by our recent war; the wonderful success obtained thereby. The same applied to the new adventures in the system of handling nursery stock throughout the year. In a great many cases, people do not have their grounds ready for planting at any special time and do not like an incompleting, bare yard staring them in the face for several months, waiting for a certain period for the landscape decorating.

Comparatively speaking, so far there are but few landscape gardeners and nurserymen who have taken up the practice of summer planting. However, it is being rapidly brought to the front by energetic and progressive landscape men and nurserymen in the country, and it has been proven that nursery stock grows more rapidly in the summer when the earth is warmer than during the winter months if such stock is handled "Balled and Burlapped."



Foundation Planting.

The term, **Balled and Burlapped (B-B)**, signifies that a ball of earth is dug without breaking it loose from the roots in which it has grown and burlap is tied tightly around the original block of earth.

Nursery stock for summer planting would consist principally by broadleaf Evergreen Trees and Shrubs, Conifers, Cypress and Palms. There are some Shrubs, Oranges, and Roses, that can also be handled in this way. But it would not be profitable to handle ordinary Fruit Trees, or Nut Trees (Pecans), in this manner.

Our soils are particularly suited for balling and burlapping being a heavy stiff, loamy soil. Most of these trees when handled balled and burlapped do not require much pruning, therefore, the plantings give effect as soon as planted. When planting B-B Trees do not remove the burlap, don't plant too deep and thoroughly soak the ground around the ball, then mulch. For planting instructions see Griffing's Service Bulletin No. 51.



A 50 foot Lot—Owners Should Have Pretty Homes, Too.



An Attractive Setting of

Palms

Because Palms exceed all other shrubs in beauty (and they are also useful for shade) for Southern planting, they are usually the central figure in landscape work, for no matter how extensively planted, the varieties are so numerous that they are always distinctive, and in our Southern climate, no other tree or shrub in such large varieties thrives so well. In fact, our Western Gulf Coast shares with Florida and California the opportunity of planting the hardy, out-door Palms without protection. Some varieties of palms are known to succeed as far north as Fort Worth, Texas, and Little Rock, Arkansas.

Every home should have a few Palms. They enhance the property and are the greatest asset in beautifying. On small grounds, they will thrive where other trees will not, because their root system does not require much space and will not seriously interfere with other plantings.

In small plantings, Palms are usually placed in the center, in harmony with their surroundings. In large plantings, they never look so attractive as when planted at such distance that their foliage meets when they are matured.

One of our chief specialties is Palms. During our years of experience in handling nursery grown Palms from open ground, we have settled on a system of lifting them with a ball of earth (Palms cannot be handled bare-rooted), and from 40 to 60 per cent of the leaves are cut off when dug. Never remove burlap when planting. After new growth starts, fertilize liberally with stable manure and water freely and your Palms will give pleasing results.

COCOS AUSTRALIS (Pindo Palm). This variety deserves of more general planting than other varieties on account of its hardiness; this being a rather dwarf grower which holds its shape, color, size, and gracefulness much longer than the more rapid growing varieties (Phoenix Canariensis; Washingtonia Robusta). Very often, a Palm which will not make a large growth is desired. This variety we highly recommend for such purposes, for it never outgrows its place. Since these Palms are of a

slower growth, requiring more time and expense to produce, in proportion to size (caliper and height), than other varieties, they are high priced.

Very graceful, with upright recurring leaves, resembling the Canariensis or Date Palm leaves. Foliage is of an impressive gray-green; fruit edible, erect columnar trunk. A great deal harder than the Phoenix and Washingtonia and can therefore, be planted farther north than other out-door varieties.

Diameter of Trunk.	Approx. Height.	Each.	Dozen.
7 to 9 Inches	4 to 6 Feet B-B	\$15.00	\$150.00
9 to 12 Inches	5 to 7 Feet B-B	20.00	200.00
12 to 15 inches Spec.	6 to 9 Feet B-B	30.00 up.	

We have a limited number of these established in tubs and cans. They are appropriate for indoor decorations, planting on side-walks or for decorating stages, etc., and will stand more abuse than the ordinary decorative (House) Palms. Their beautifully recurved leaves give a striking effect.

Diameter of Trunk.	Approximate Height.	Each.
5 to 7 Inches	4 to 6 Feet	\$15.00
7 to 9 Inches	5 to 7 Feet	20.00

Chamaerops Excelsa

(Windmill Palm.) A very hardy Fan Leaf, rank growing variety. Sturdy like several others, but has a unique, slender trunk covered with brown fiber at the base of each leaf stem, remaining always on the trunk. The leaves form a head resembling the shape of an umbrella. They can be planted in a close place where Palms are desired to remain small, and in large plantings, a group of these is very effective. They fill a very desirable place in foundation planting also, where other Palms would out-grow their places.

Diam. of Trunk.	Approx. Height.	Each.	Dozen.
3 to 4 Inches	2 to 3 Feet B-B	\$3.50	\$35.00
4 to 5 Inches	3 to 3½ Feet B-B	6.00	60.00
5 to 7 Inches	3½ to 4 Feet B-B	7.50	75.00
Specimens	B-B	10.00 up.	



Phoenix Canariensis.

Washingtonia Robusta.



Washingtonia Robusta Palms.

CANARY ISLAND DATE or PHOENIX CANARIENSIS. The Canariensis is the noblest of all the Phoenix family, being one of the most majestic Palms in cultivation. Its long, graceful, swaying leaves often attain a length of from 10 to 15 feet. Hardy 100 miles from the coast.

Diam. of Trunk.	Approx. Height.	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 Inches	18 to 24 In. B-B	\$3.50	\$33.00
3 to 4 Inches	2 to 3 Ft. B-B	6.00	60.00
4 to 6 Inches	3 to 3½ Ft. B-B	7.50	75.00
9 to 12 Inches	3 to 4 Ft. B-B	10.00	100.00
Specimen	6 to 7 Ft. B-B	15.00	150.00
	B-B	22.00 up.	

We have a limited number of these established in tubs or cans. They are appropriate for indoor decorations, planting on sidewalks or for decorating stages, etc., and will stand much more abuse than the ordinary decorative (house) Palms. Their tall, upright growth, when established makes a very striking effect, especially desirable for decorating. Price established, 6 to 8 feet, \$10.00 up.

PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA or THE COMMERCIAL DATE PALM. This variety being distinguished by its unusually erect, rigid leaves of light, ashy-green color. This is the variety raised in Egypt for commercial purposes. It requires hand pollenization now and always has, even in Bible times this pollenization was practiced, to secure a fruit crop.

We recommend and sell this variety for its ornamental values, it being somewhat different than other varieties by its upright foliage.

Diam. of Trunk.	Approx. Height.	Each.	Dozcn.
7 to 9 Inches	5 to 6 Ft. B-B	\$ 7.50	\$ 75.00
9 to 12 Inches	6 to 7 Ft. B-B	10.00	100.00
Specimen	B-B	15.00 up.	

Sabal or Cabbage Palmetto Palm

Perfectly hardy, standing temperature nearly zero. Large specimens, known as far north as Arkansas and they are prevalent in the Carolinas. Large Fan Leaf variety; native of the Southern coast. A particular feature of this variety being the fact that it holds its green trunk effect after former year's leaf



Cocos Australis Palm (Balled).

growth dries up and is removed from the trunk, giving it a bright green effect. The Sabals are rather difficult to transplant, it being necessary to defoliate entirely. Leafy effect should therefore, not be expected the first year after transplanting.

Diameter of Trunk.	Approx. Height.	Each.	Dozen.
2 to 3 Inches	2 to 3 Feet B-B	\$1.50	\$15.00
3 to 4 Inches	3 to 3½ Feet B-B	2.00	20.00
4 to 5 Inches	3½ to 4 Feet B-B	3.00	30.00

Washingtonia Robusta

***WASHINGTONIA ROBUSTA.** A native of the Western part of America named for and in honor of George Washington. These are often called the California Fan Palms, being the Palms which have made California famous as a Palm state. They are as well adapted to the Gulf Coast States as to California. We recommend planting them within 100 miles of the coast. Although the tender leaves occasionally get slightly frosted, their rank growth soon comes out again and a splendid head of new rich, deep green foliage soon appears again. The Washingtonia Robusta with its glossy, green leaves and heavy trunk creates a wonderful impression of grandeur. In a great many cases, the dry leaves are cut, but in our opinion, a much more pleasing effect can be secured if the dry leaves are allowed to remain on the stem (as illustrated in the top photographs on this page) for the contrast between the trunk below and the green foliage is striking. The dried leaves naturally cover the stem. For street or avenue planting, this variety is very desirable for it grows rapidly and makes good shade. It is of very quick growth when young especially, thus the reason for our much lower prices, considering the caliper measurements and height, in proportion to other varieties. Taking it all around, we consider this variety one of the best for coast planting and there should be many planted in the future to one in the past.

Diameter of Trunk.	Approx. Height.	Each.	Dozen.
2 to 3 Inches	2 to 3 Feet B-B	\$2.50	\$25.00
3 to 4 Inches	3 to 3½ Feet B-B	3.50	35.00
4 to 5 Inches	3 to 4 Feet B-B	4.50	45.00
5 to 7 Inches	4 to 5 Feet B-B	5.50	50.00
7 to 9 Inches	5 to 6 Feet B-B	7.00	75.00
9 to 12 Inches	6 to 7 Feet B-B	11.00	110.00
Specimen	B-B	16.00 up.	



Method of Measuring Palms Through the Trunk.

Evergreen Shrubs

In this selection grouped alphabetically we offer the lower growing type of ornamental Shrubs, and we are listing what are ordinarily called "Broad Leaf Evergreens," to distinguish them from the Conifers. They mean a permanent investment, because, unlike the Annual or Perennial Plants and Flowers which are pretty only at one season of the year and which have to be replanted every year, when Evergreen Shrubs are once planted with an assortment of Deciduous Flowering Shrubs, they enable the grounds to look attractive at all times. The first cost may be somewhat higher, but they are cheapest in the long run.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA.

A pretty, low-growing, decided Evergreen Shrub of a straggling growth, covered with white flowers tinged with pink, from May until frost. These flowers resemble a lily in having

a deep, slender throat and are about an inch in length. Its Evergreen foliage with a pronounced tinge of red in the young branches makes it very attractive. Especially good for planting under windows and in other locations where low point is desired. By pinching in the ends of the strong shoots during the Summer, a compact, dense plant can be made with glossy leaves all Winter. Will never outgrow its place.

	Each.	Dozen.
18 to 24 Inches B-B, Bushy	\$2.50	\$25.00
24 to 30 Inches B-B, Bushy	3.50	35.00
Specimens B-B, Bushy	5.00	50.00
Extra Specimens B-B, Bushy	7.50 up.	

AMURENSIS LIGUSTRUM. Practically Evergreen in this country. See Ligustrums, page 14.

ARBOR-VITAE. Very attractive, especially when planted with Broad-Leaf Evergreens. See Conifers, page 15.

BAMBOO. Gives sky line effect. Beautiful as individual specimen also. See page 22.

BANANA PLANT. Gives tropical effect. See page 22.

BOUGAINVILLEA (Japan Paper Flower). A vine but when trimmed makes a beautiful shrub. See page 21.

CACTUS, SPINELESS (*Opuntia Ficus-Indica*). Hardy. Suitable for banking. See page 22.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET (*Ligustrum Ovalifolium*). Practically Evergreen in this country. See Ligustrum Ovalifolium, page 15.

Camphor, Bushy

(*Cinnamomum Camphora*.) This, with us, has always been a great favorite, especially where allowed to grow



Broad Leaf Evergreen Planting.

perfectly natural, branching clear to the ground, for it seems to do better this way.

There is enough variation in them that one can hardly obtain a bad color effect. Their new growth is much lighter than the old growth and in the Autumn as they begin to get dormant, they have a great many pretty red leaves, similar to the Sumac. One can readily appreciate their color variations when seen in a fully matured informal hedge.

They maintain a pyramidal shape with but little assistance and are a perfect insecticide within themselves. Since they are limited exclusively to the coast country, we recommend their being planted extensively for in them, we have something not seen every day.

The Camphor stands in first rank as a shrub or small tree for the lawn. A magnificent, stout tree with outspreading branches and very heavy foliage; hardy throughout the South. Very suitable for hedges and windbreaks or screens. Does not like alkali soils. For standards, see page 19.

Height.	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
3 to 4 Feet B-B, Bushy	\$3.50	\$40.00	
4 to 5 Feet B-B, Bushy	4.00	44.00	\$300.00
5 to 6 Feet B-B, Bushy	4.50	48.00	350.00
6 to 7 Feet B-B, Bushy	5.50	60.00	400.00
7 to 8 Feet B-B, Bushy	8.00	84.00	600.00
Specimen B-B, Bushy	12.00 up.		

CANNAS. Pretty in borders. At home anywhere. See page 22.

Cape Jasmine

(*Gardenia Florida*.) The old Southern favorite. The masses of showy white flowers make it very graceful and attractive. While somewhat susceptible to insects, one or two sprayings a year is all that is required and one is well repaid for that trouble when the huge masses of white blooms come. They stand at a height in a planting which is hard to fill, thus making them valuable in landscape work.

Height.	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
18 to 24 Inches, Bushy	\$0.50	\$ 5.00	\$40.00
2 to 3 Feet, Bushy	.75	8.00	65.00
2 to 3 Feet B-B, Bushy	1.50	15.00	
3 to 4 Feet B-B, Bushy	2.50	27.00	
4 to 5 Feet B-B, Bushy	5.00	50.00	

CEDAR, RED (*Juniperus Virginiana*). Commonly known. See page 16.

CEDAR, BLUE (*Glauca*). Valued for color in plantings. See Conifers, page 16.

Citrus Trifoliata

(Japan Hardy Orange.) The hardy orange stock used for budding the Satsuma. This tree is very ornamental as a shrub in groups or as individual specimen; naturally branches low. Deciduous, but when the leaves shed, the massy, thorny, bright green limbs with yellow orange fruit makes it as attractive during the Winter as in Summer. Also valued as a hedge or border plant as no stock (not even chickens) can go through the plant, owing to its thorny nature.



Cape Jasmine.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 Feet	\$0.45	\$ 5.00
3 to 4 Feet .....	.60	6.00
4 to 6 Feet	1.00	10.00

CHAMEAROPS EXCELSA PALM (The Windmill Palm). Unexcelled for low point, in foundation planting. See Palms, page 10.

CHERRY LAUREL or WILD PEACH (*Prunus Caroliniana*). One of our natives and our finest Evergreen Shrubs, color unlike any other. Is of compact growth. Will stand any amount of abuse. Especially good for lawn individual planting. When trimmed, makes fine street tree. Foliage dark green and shiny. Clean in habit.

	Each.	Dozen.
18 to 24 Inches B-B	\$2.00	\$20.00
2 to 3 Feet B-B	2.50	24.00
3 to 4 Feet B-B	4.00	42.00
4 to 5 Feet B-B, Bushy	6.00	66.00

CONIFERS. Pin-leaf, cone-bearing Evergreens, such as Arbor-vitae, Cedars, Junipers, Cypressess, etc. See page 15.

CRAPE MYRTLE, DWARF CRIMSON (*Lagerstroemia Indica*). Practically Evergreen in the South. See page 17.

ITALIAN CYPRESS (*Sempervirens Fastigiata*). Rare. Admired for its colonial appearance. See Conifers, page 16.

EUCALYPTUS (Australian Gum Tree). Shade tree, but can be used for background or screening. See shades, page 19.

EUONYMOUS

A group of Evergreen Shrubs. Very desirable for hedges or as individual specimens. Emphasizes low points in foundation plantings.

E. BUNGEANA (*Sieboldiana*). A rapid growing Chinese shrub, with slender branches; leaves shiny green. Bright red fruit making it desirable in landscape work for color effect. Yellow flowers in late spring.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 Inches, Bushy	\$0.75	\$ 7.50
18 to 24 Inches, Bushy	1.00	10.00
2 to 3 Feet, Bushy	1.50	15.00
3 to 4 Feet, Bushy	2.00	20.00

(Balled and burlapped, at double the above prices.)

E. JAPONICA. An upright, attractive Evergreen shrub with compact branches, and rich, dark green foliage. Splendid for hedges, specimens or for formal landscaping.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 Inches B-B, Bushy	\$2.50	\$25.00
2 to 9 Feet B-B, Bushy	4.00	44.00
3 to 4 Feet B-B, Bushy	6.50	65.00

E. GOLDEN AND SILVER VARIEGATED (*Variegata*). Two varieties especially attractive because of their beautiful foliage in various colors. Evergreen and can be trimmed to any shape desired; can also be allowed to grow informally.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 Inches B-B, Branched	\$3.00	\$30.00
18 to 24 Inches B-B, Branched	4.00	40.00
24 to 36 Inches B-B, Branched	6.00	60.00

HOLLY, AMERICAN (*Ilex Opaca*). The Christmas joy. See page 20.

JAPAN MEDLARS (*Eriobotrya Japonica*). See Lo-quats listed, page 15.

JUNIPERS. The creeping varieties are especially desirable for bordering in foundation plantings. See Conifers, page 16.

Ligustrum (The Privet Family)

The Shrub Essential to Landscaping. The word "Ligustrum" in the above sense signifies not a shrub or tree, but a family of shrubs and trees. The Ligustrum is in all possibility, the largest and most neglected family of broad-leaf Evergreens, in the coast country. There are any number of varieties ranging in height from 18 inches to 30 feet, and aside from their rich, dark Evergreen foliage, they produce beautiful white blooms in both Spring and late Fall, followed by small black and in some varieties, green or purplish berries, often remaining on the branchlets all Winter. They are rarely attacked by insects, and unlike a great many other broad-leaf shrubs and trees, grow well on limey and alkali soils, giving them a wide adaptability. They serve well, either in groups or as individual specimens.

Since the variation in color, growth and habit is so great, one would never realize that they were kin-folks. You can stay within the Ligustrum family and build a beautiful screen or back-ground for a foundation planting. A Ligustrum Pyramidale 9 feet high would be about 30 inches in diameter, while the Ligustrum Japanese Compact Wax would be wider in diameter than in height.

You can, in our judgment, make no mistake in planting heavily in all of these varieties, as there is such variation in them, that one can hardly obtain bad color effect. Same applies where high and low planting is desired. Again we say we know of no family of Evergreens we so heartily recommend for coast planting.



Balled and Burlapped ready for Shipment.

- No. 1—Ligustrum Nepalense.
- No. 2—Italian Cypress.
- No. 3—Abelia Grandiflora.
- No. 4—Ligustrum Japonica.

- No. 5—Ligustrum Lucidum.
- No. 6—Pyramidalis Arbor-vitae.
- No. 7—Ligustrum Lucidum Nana.
- No. 8—Cape Jasmine.

- No. 9—Elegantissima Arbor-vitae.
- No. 10—Italian Cypress.
- No. 11—Rosedale Arbor-vitae.
- No. 12—Camphor Tree.

LIGUSTRUM—Continued.

Some Ligustrums trimmed to standard grow to an ultimate height, making beautiful shade trees. They can also be sheared to formal specimens in various shapes.

L. AMURENSIS. Practically Evergreen in this country and where not trimmed makes a fine large shrub for screen and specimen planting; informal in growth and habit. Small, light green leaves. When planted in groups of 3 to 5 in background, gives fine sky lines. Attains a height of from 20 to 30 feet, with a corresponding breadth. Quite distinct from all other varieties of Privets. This is the finest of all Privets for hedge purposes, being known as Amoor River Privet in hedge planting.

	Each.	Dozen.
4 to 5 Feet B-B, Very Bushy	\$2.50	\$24.00
5 to 7 Feet B-B, Very Bushy	3.50	36.00
7 to 8 Feet B-B, Very Bushy	4.50	50.00
9 to 12 Feet B-B, Very Bushy	6.00 up.	
Lifted bare rooted at 1/2 price.		

L. CHINENSIS NANA. Probably the densest growing, fine-leaf Privet known. A decided improvement over the Amurensis. Naturally grows into nice shape.

	Each.	Dozen.
3 to 4 Feet B-B, Compact	\$2.50	\$25.00
4 to 5 Feet B-B, Compact	3.50	35.00
5 to 7 Feet B-B, Compact	6.00 up.	

L. JAPONICA (Japanese Privet). For a quick-growing, broad-leaf Evergreen tree, especially in arid climates and where there is excessive lime and alkali in the soil, the Ligustrum Japonica fills a place no other shade tree does. As a shade tree, for specimens, or for borders or banking around buildings or in landscape effects this can not be surpassed by any other tree or shrub. Tree a sturdy, upright grower, with large, thick, glossy, elongated, curved leaves. White flowers in Spring followed by clusters of blackberries. Makes beautiful specimen shrub when allowed to grow informally.

	Each.	Dozen.
2 to 3 Feet B-B, Low Branched	\$1.60	\$18.00
3 to 4 Feet B-B, Low Branched	2.00	20.00
4 to 5 Feet B-B, Low Branched	2.50	25.00
5 to 7 Feet B-B, Low Branched	3.50	38.00
7 to 9 Feet B-B, Low Branched	5.50	60.00
Specimens B-B, Low Branched	8.00 up.	

L. Japanese Compact Wax

The very finest of all the Ligustrum family. We have carefully preserved and kept to itself, the true type as imported. The foliage is so dark that it is nearly black; leaves exceedingly thick and shiny.

In Spring, the large clusters of white flowers make a pretty showing; these are followed by black berries which remain on the bush practically all Winter. It keeps a uniform, compact shape; its breadth usually greater than its height. Very leafy, indispensable for low planting. When seen bordering in foundation planting or as individual specimens, there is no other plant its equal in beauty the year around. It is also very attractive as a hedge or border plant.

L. Lucidum Variegated

Practically the same in growth and habit as the Ligustrum Japanese Compact Wax. Foliage a little smaller; leaves are beautifully mottled with a lighter shade of green and lemon yellow.

Prices of Japanese Compact Wax and Lucidum Variegated:

	Each.	Dozen.
18 to 24 Inches B-B, Compact	\$3.00	\$30.00
24 to 30 Inches B-B, Compact	3.50	35.00
30 to 36 Inches B-B, Compact	5.50	55.00
36 to 40 Inches B-B, Compact	8.00	80.00
Specimens B-B	12.50 up.	

L. LUCIDUM. Of low spreading habit. Compact grower. Exceedingly fine for specimen planting and to mark entrances and property lines.

	Each.	Dozen.
18 to 24 Inches B-B, Branched	\$2.25	\$24.00
24 to 30 Inches B-B, Branched	3.00	30.00
30 to 36 Inches B-B, Branched	4.50	45.00
36 to 48 Inches B-B, Branched	6.50	65.00
Specimen B-B, Branched	9.00 up.	

L. LUCIDUM NANA. This is considered a deciduous shrub but along the extreme coast country where the water backs the cold, to a certain degree, it maintains in ordinary years, a greater part of its foliage, but cannot be classed as an Evergreen. Rapid grower, leaves thick, pointed and small; dark green in color.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
3 to 4 Feet, Branched	\$0.50	\$ 5.00	\$ 50.00
4 to 5 Feet, Branched .....	.75	8.00	65.00
5 to 7 Feet, Branched	1.50	14.00	100.00
4 to 5 Feet B-B, Branched	2.25	25.00	200.00
5 to 7 Feet B-B, Branched	3.50	35.00	300.00
Specimen B-B, Branched	5.00 up.		

L. MACROPHYLLUM. An exceedingly rare and beautiful form of the Japanese Privet. Leaves of immense size, green color turning to brownish green in Autumn. A most distinct and attractive variety. Ultimate height, 12 to 15 feet.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
2 to 3 Feet B-B, Bushy	\$1.80	\$20.00	
3 to 4 Feet B-B, Bushy	2.50	25.00	\$200.00
4 to 5 Feet B-B, Bushy	3.50	35.00	300.00
5 to 7 Feet B-B, Bushy	6.00	60.00	500.00

L. MARGINATUM (Aurea). Vigorous grower, with large leaves richly margined with yellow. Stands the sun well. In Winter, large clusters of purple berries combined with the yellow foliage make a very attractive effect. Ultimate height, 20 feet.

	Each.	Dozen.
2 to 3 Feet B-B, Bushy	\$2.50	\$25.00
3 to 4 Feet B-B, Bushy	3.50	40.00
4 to 5 Feet B-B, Bushy	4.50	48.00



Lombardy Poplars for Sky Line.

LIGUSTRUM—Continued.

L. NEPALENSE. Fills the required place in foundation planting between the taller, ranker growing varieties (Japanica and Pyramidale) and the lower growing varieties (Japanese Compact Wax and Lucidum). Takes a very uniform, spreading, upright shape. The ends of the slender, brownish limbs take a graceful curve. The leaves are rather small and pointed upwards usually, and are very thick and glossy.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
2 to 3 Feet B-B, Bushy	\$2.50	\$24.00	
3 to 4 Feet B-B, Bushy	3.50	36.00	\$250.00
4 to 5 Feet B-B, Bushy	4.50	48.00	300.00
5 to 6 Feet B-B, Bushy	6.00	60.00	375.00
Specimen B-B, Bushy	8.00 up.		

L. OVALIFOLIUM. Commonly known as California Privet. Foliage large, dark green. Upright grower, bushy. Better as specimen than for hedge.

	Each.	Dozen.
3 to 4 Feet, Bushy	\$0.35	\$3.50
3 to 4 Feet, Bushy	.50	5.00
3 to 4 Feet, B-B Bushy	1.25	12.00

L. PYRAMIDALE (Vulgare). Foliage medium size, usually round. Thick, dark evergreen, which is especially desirable where a pyramidal, compact shrub is needed. It fills the place in a broad-leaf Evergreen planting that the Italian Cypress and Lombardy Poplar fill in a planting of their class.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
4 to 5 Feet B-B, Branched	\$3.00	\$33.00	
5 to 7 Feet B-B, Branched	4.00	44.00	\$350.00
7 to 9 Feet B-B, Branched	6.00	60.00	450.00
Specimen B-B, Branched	9.00 up.		

LOQUAT or JAPAN MEDLAR (Eriobotrya Japonica). A conspicuously attractive, medium size Evergreen shrub. Foliage is dark, rich green, and very smooth on top, with slight velvety appearance below. Leaves measuring from 2 to 3 inches across and 6 to 8 inches long. Bears heavy crops of delicious, sub-acid, plum-shaped and sized fruit, in very early Spring. Will grow in Limey and Alkali soils.

	Each.	Dozen.
12 to 18 Inches B-B	\$1.50	\$15.00
18 to 24 Inches B-B	2.50	25.00

Conifers when properly placed, add more distinction as well as age and beauty to a planting, than probably any other class of Evergreens. Never plant in straight lines or to themselves in any quantity where a tin-soldierly effect may be produced. In allowing the height to be broken by a smaller shrub in front, the effect and combination is pleasing and their growth is so slow that they never outgrow their place. The lower limbs of Conifers should always be allowed to remain, for in removing them, the beauty of practically all Conifers is destroyed.

Experience teaches us that most Coniferous Evergreens, to be successfully transplanted should be taken up with a ball of earth and securely burlapped.

Arbor-Vitae (BIOTAS AND THUJAS)

There are several types of Arbor-vitae in cultivation, and that which is known as the American Arbor-vitae which is prevalent in the Northern States does not succeed in our Southern climate, except under particular soil conditions. The types recommended for Southern planting are of the Orientalis or Chinese class; there being a great many good varieties belonging to this group. We are listing below the varieties which we have to offer.

A. AUREA NANA (Dwarf Golden). Fine plant of dwarf habit; attains height of 6 to 8 feet. Compact and bushy; rich golden-tipped foliage. Always beautiful from the little plant until it attains full size. The golden color is more clearly brought out in group planting.

A. COMPACTA (Dwarf Green). Handsome, upright grower, attractive, dark green foliage. Splendid for lawns, screens, hedges, and massing.

Prices of Aurea Nana, and Compacta:

	Each.	Dozen.
12 to 18 Inches B-B, Specimens	\$ 3.00	
18 to 24 Inches B-B, Specimens	5.00	48.00
24 to 30 Inches B-B, Specimens	7.00	72.00
30 to 36 Inches B-B, Specimens	10.00 up.	

Oleander

(Nerium.) It is needless to say anything regarding the Oleander. It is well known and is decidedly popular in this section. They can be planted much farther north than is generally thought. If tops freeze off, the roots will sprout out. Nothing gives a more tropical effect together with good color. Blooms from April until frost. We offer the PINK and WHITE varieties.

	Each.	Dozen.
2 to 3 Feet, Bare Rooted	\$0.65	\$ 7.00
3 to 4 Feet, Bare Rooted	1.00	10.00
3 to 4 Feet B-B, Branched	2.50	27.00
4 to 5 Feet B-B, Bushy Clumps	3.00	33.00
5 to 7 Feet B-B, Bushy Clumps	4.00	36.00
Specimens B-B, Bushy Clumps	6.00 up.	

PALM. The grandest of all ornamental shrubs and trees for Southern planting. See pages 10 and 11.

PAMPAS GRASS (Gynerium Argenteum). Dark green foliage, topped with beautiful plumes in Summer. Gives fountain effect. See page 22.

PHOTINIA DENTATA. One of the Evergreen class which thrives in our section. Holds its bushy shape well, and when headed in, it becomes strikingly compact. Large foliage usually pointed upward, and its different shade of new growth is a contrast with the darker and older leaves.

	Each.	Dozen.
12 to 18 Inches B-B	\$2.50	\$25.00
18 to 24 Inches B-B	3.50	38.00

PITTOSPORUM (P. Tobira). A most beautiful spreading Evergreen shrub with dark green leaves clustered at the ends of the branches. Is of compact growth; flowers the middle of April; blooms creamy white, very fragrant and last a long time. One of our very best shrubs for massing or specimen planting and can be trimmed to any shape desired.

	Each.	Dozen.
12 to 18 Inches B-B, Very Bushy	\$3.50	\$40.00
18 to 24 Inches B-B, Very Bushy	5.00	55.00
24 to 30 Inches B-B, Very Bushy	8.00	88.00
30 to 36 Inches B-B, Very Bushy	12.50 up.	

SATSUMA ORANGE. Owing to its beautiful Evergreen foliage, it is valued as an ornamental shrub, as well as a fruit tree. See page 30.

WILD PEACH. See Cherry Laurel, page 13.

Conifers

A. CHINESE (Oriental Arbor-vitae). Pale green, upright, thrifty grower. Fine for screens, hedges, and wind-breaks. Can be sheared to almost any shape. Large specimens very easily transplanted.

	Each.	Dozen.
2 to 3 Feet, Dug Bare Rooted	\$0.65	\$ 6.00
3 to 4 Feet, Dug Bare Rooted	1.00	10.00
4 to 5 Feet, Dug Bare Rooted	1.50	15.00
5 to 7 Feet, Dug Bare Rooted	2.00	20.00
2 to 3 Feet B-B, Branched	1.50	18.00
3 to 4 Feet B-B, Branched	2.00	21.00
4 to 5 Feet B-B, Branched	2.50	27.00
5 to 7 Feet B-B, Branched	3.50	36.00
Specimens B-B, Branched	5.00 up.	

A. ELEGANTISSIMA. Always maintains a perfect pyramidal form. Probably the most golden of all Arbor-vitae. One of the most artistic of the Arbor-vitae family. Fine in backgrounds.

	Each.	Dozen.
5 to 7 Feet B-B, Upright	\$ 8.00	\$84.00
7 to 9 Feet B-B, Upright	12.00 up.	

A. ORIENTALIS, SHAPED. We have sheared these several times into uniform, compact forms. Various specimen groups or pairs can be selected. Excellent for putting in tubs for decorative purposes. Good for formal landscape effect where trimmed Bay Trees are used.

	Each.	Dozen.
2 to 3 Feet B-B, Shapely	\$ 2.00	\$21.00
3 to 4 Feet B-B, Shapely	2.50	24.00
4 to 5 Feet B-B, Shapely	4.00	36.00
5 to 6 Feet B-B, Shapely	5.50	54.00
6 to 8 Feet B-B, Shapely	8.00	78.00
Specimens B-B, Shapely	12.00 up.	

A. PYRAMIDALIS (Slender). Erect, symmetrical growth. Grows to considerable height, sometimes fifteen to twenty feet. Compact branches and foliage, forming a pyramid shape. Pea-green foliage. One of the very best varieties.

	Each.	Dozen.
4 to 5 Feet B-B, Bushy	\$4.00	\$36.00
5 to 7 Feet B-B, Bushy	5.00	48.00
7 to 9 Feet B-B, Bushy	8.00 up.	

A. PYRAMID COMPACT. Similar to slender Pyramidalis but has a wider and more compact top, and is two or three times as thick as the Pyramidalis.

	Each.	Dozen.
4 to 5 Feet B-B	\$ 6.00	\$66.00
5 to 6 Feet B-B	8.00	84.00
6 to 7 Feet B-B	12.00	up.

A. ROSEDALE. One would never take this to be an Arbor-vitae. Color unlike any other; light bluish gray, making it unique and distinctive in appearance. Maintains its shape perfectly. Very compact plume-like foliage. No matter how small your order for Arbor-vitae, include Rosedales.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 Inches B-B	\$2.25	\$24.00
18 to 24 Inches B-B	3.00	30.00
24 to 30 Inches B-B	4.00	42.00
30 to 36 Inches B-B	5.00	48.00
36 to 42 Inches B-B	7.00	72.00
42 to 48 Inches B-B	10.00	up.

Cedars

CEDRUS DEODARA. Sometimes called Himalayan Cedar, native of the Himalaya Mountains in Asia. Color resembles that of Rosedale Arbor-vitae. The young foliage coming on the tips of small branchlets, having the appearance of tufts of blue feathers. Perfectly informal in growth. So many times referred to by Rudyard Kipling as Indian Cedar. One of the finest and most beautiful Cedars for coast planting, as individuals.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 Feet B-B	\$ 8.00	\$ 80.00
3 to 4 Feet B-B	10.00	100.00
4 to 5 Feet B-B	15.00	up.

CEDAR, RED, Southern Type. (*Juniperus Virginiana*.) The favorite of all Junipers. Foliage is a beautiful light green in Summer, turning to a purplish bronze in Winter, rather soft texture and takes a graceful growth. Is scale-like and very flexible. In season, the tree is covered with bright blue and silver colored berries which remain on the branches for a length of time. Grows to 30 feet high. Attractive as sentinels at entrances and along walks.

	Each.	Doz.
4 to 5 Feet B-B	\$ 6.00	\$ 65.00
5 to 7 Feet B-B	10.00	110.00
Specimens B-B	12.00	up.

Cedar, Red

Platte River Type. (*Juniperus Virginiana*.)

The foliage is a beautiful green in Summer, turning to purplish bronze in Winter, is scale-like and very flexible. Grows twenty to thirty feet high. It is from the wood of this valuable tree, Cedar Chests are made. Red Cedar wood is also widely used for lead pencils.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 Feet B-B	\$2.00	\$21.00
3 to 4 Feet B-B	3.00	30.00

CEDAR, BLUE (*Juniperus Glauca*.) A distinct light blue variety. The foliage is silvery blue, both Summer and Winter, and the beautiful purple berries which cover the tree in the late Autumn and Winter are a striking contrast against the light foliage. It grows to height of 18 feet, with a uniform spread.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 Feet B-B	\$6.00	
3 to 4 Feet B-B	9.00	

BALD CYPRESS (*Taxodium Distichum*.) Handsome tree of slender growth, with soft feathery foliage; trunk straight, tapering regularly from base to tip.

	Each.	Doz.
3 to 4 Feet	\$1.00	\$10.00
4 to 5 Feet	1.50	17.00

Balled three times above price.

ITALIAN CYPRESS (*Semper-virens Fastigiata*.) Tall, slender, tapering conifer; erect branches forming a narrow columnar head. Foliage consists of very small overlapping scale-like leaves, branches lying close to stems. The classical cypress of the Greek and Roman writers.

The Italian Cypress is very greatly valued in landscape planting and you should give it liberal consideration in ordering.

	Each.
5 to 7 Feet B-B	\$ 8.00
7 to 8 Feet B-B	13.00
8 to 10 Feet B-B	18.00
10 to 12 Feet B-B	22.50 up.

Junipers

Conifers of easy growth, hardy, and long-lived. This splendid group is becoming more popular each year. Their various shades of green are very effective in landscape plantings, when properly grouped, that is, in placing the taller varieties for the background and graduating the plants until the creeping sorts are in front.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PROCUMBENS (Japanese Trailing Juniper). Its branches are covered with short, sharp-needed foliage of a deep somber green. In late autumn, it is covered with small, shining, purplish berries. Growth is solid and rapid. When matured, it very often extends from 10 to 15 feet in every direction, over the ground, but acquires a height of only 2 feet, at the most.

	Each.	Doz.
Spread 1 to 1½ Feet B-B	\$6.75	\$67.50
Spread 1½ to 2 Feet B-B	8.50	\$85.00

JUNIPERUS EXCELSA STRICTA. Very symmetrical, conical outline. Makes a very dense growth of prickly foliage of a pleasing bluish green color. Rather of a slow growth. Excellent for formal planting. Height about 5 feet.

	Each.	Doz.
Spread, 10 to 12 Inches B-B	\$2.50	\$25.00

JUNIPERUS PFITZERIANA. A fine, new, hardy Juniper. Very distinctive in appearance. The spreading branches grow upward, then outward, forming a flat top and irregular outline. Foliage is bright green in Spring; changing to deep green in Autumn and Winter. Valuable where it is not desirable to obstruct the view.

	Each.	Doz.
Spread 1½ to 2 Feet B-B	\$6.25	\$62.00

JUNIPERUS SABINA. A carpet of green. One of the favorite creeping forms. A vigorous grower, very dense and never changes in color. Average height, 1 foot with a spread of 6 to 8 feet. Excellent to cover ground.

	Each.
1 to 1½ Feet B-B	\$5.50



A Group of Creeping Junipers.

SIGNATURE OF CUSTOMER _____

GRIFFING NURSERIES,
BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

GENTLEMEN:—On other side of this sheet is a sketch of my grounds I wish to improve, and I shall be pleased to receive a plan from you as per offer in Catalog. I enclose \$5.00 (currency) for which you are to send me a coupon good for this amount on an order for plants amounting to \$25.00 or more.

NAME

TOWN STATE.....

Suggestions are always a help to us in preparing a plan that will meet the local conditions and individual tastes of every person, so kindly answer the following questions that are of particular interest to you.

Do you prefer natural or formal effects?.....

Do you prefer we use our own judgment?.....

Do you want us to locate walks? (If so, show all entrances to buildings, etc.)

Do you want a driveway? (If so, where you prefer it)

Do you want any Palms?.....

Do you prefer Foundation Planting?.....

Do you like a lot of mixed shrubbery?.....

Do you want a rose bed?.....

Do you want any hedges? Where preferred?.....

Do you want any screens to hide unsightly objects?

Do you want an Arbor or Pergola?.....

Do you want us to locate trees? (If any on grounds, show their location on sketch.).....

Do you want any fruit and nut trees?.....

Do you want any street or avenue trees?.....

Do you want any Broad-leaf Evergreens?.....

Do you want any conifers?.....

Do you want a vegetable garden? (If so, where do you prefer it?).....

When do you contemplate planting: this season, or some time later?.....

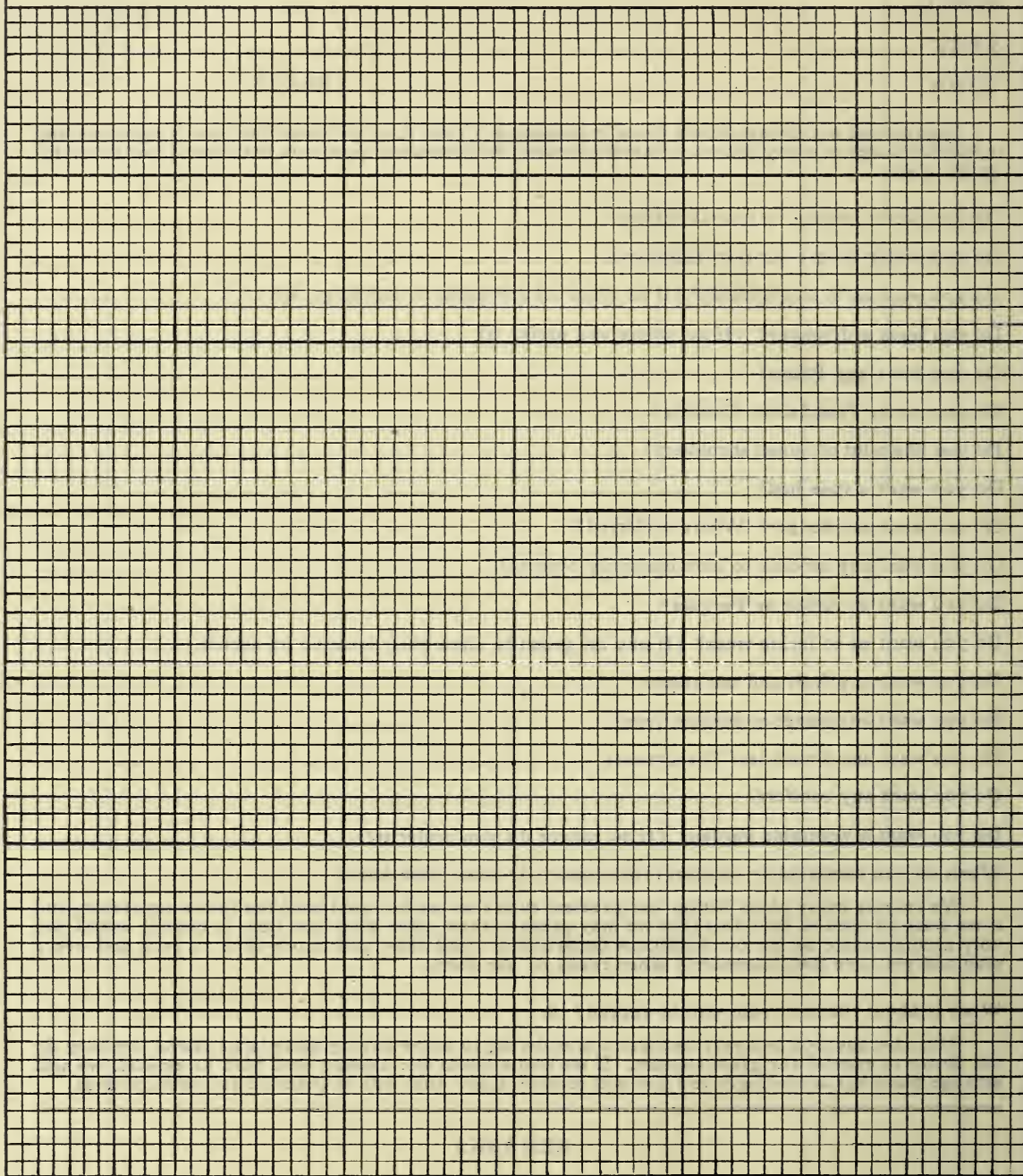
We receive many plans during our greatest rush that are not used until the following season, and if we were advised to the effect that we may prepare them later after our rush is over it would not only accommodate us, but our landscape department could then give more time to each and every plan and yet have them completed when ready to use them.

What is about the limit you wish to expend? \$.....

This last question is a very important one, owing to many having quite large lawns, yet they do not desire to expend any great amount. If we know about the amount you wish to expend, we will arrange plantings accordingly and you will receive a plan that will be practical for your grounds.

REMARKS

USE THIS SHEET FOR MAKING YOUR SKETCH WHEN SENDING FOR PLAN
For Terms and Other Information Regarding Plans See Catalogue.



NOTE—The sketch need not be drawn to scale, but should give the principal dimensions, direction the house faces: North, East, South, or West, and the location of entrances, dimensions of buildings, and windows in foundation, etc.; also location of walks, drives, if any trees and shrubbery, or other permanent things that are not to be removed. A photograph or even kodak view showing buildings or grounds will be of help to us (these will be returned to you if desired.) Also location of all entrances to lot and buildings, any objectional views to be retained, and terraces, or grades of any importance. Unless we have this information it will be impossible to prepare a plan that will be practical.

PLEASE DO NOT OVERLOOK ANSWERING QUESTIONS ON OTHER SIDE OF THIS SHEET

Deciduous Shrubs

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS. A very large and neglected family. Few of the Evergreens are as free and gorgeous bloomers as the best of the deciduous. Even though they are bare during the winter months, their beautiful fresh spring foliage, very often accompanied by bright blooms more than compensates. By all means include them in your planting, for in omitting them you will lose many of the most suitable shrubs for our climate.

A good rule which can be generally applied is to prune these shrubs when they have finished blooming. Do not prune them when dormant, as that spoils their chances of flowering.

ACACIA, COW'S HORN (Cuerne de Vaca). A Mexican variety, bearing thorns in pairs, much like a cow's horns.

	Each.	Doz.
Small	\$0.50	\$5.00
Medium .....	.75	8.00

ALTHEA. Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus Syriacus). One of the freest bloomers we offer. Comes in many colors. Blooms from May until frost. Useful as hedge plants. Plant where you desire something to grow straight and with practically no spread. Colors, white, pink, and purple.

	Each.	Dozen.
3 to 4 Feet, Bushy	\$0.65	\$ 6.50
4 to 5 Feet, Bushy .....	.95	10.00
5 to 7 Feet, Bushy	1.50	15.00
Specimens	2.00 up.	

BUDDLEIA. Butterfly Bush. (B. Variabilis Magnifica). Blooms which come from June to frost, are of a deep violet with orange throat. Very fragrant. Shrub attains a height of 8 feet and is especially valued for its rich blooms.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 Feet	\$1.00	\$10.00
4 to 4 Feet	1.50	15.00
4 to 5 Feet	2.00	20.00

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. See Ligustrum Ovalifolium, page 15.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS (Sweet Shrub). Flowers double, of a chocolate color. Very fragrant.

CARAGANA ARBORESCENS (Pea Tree). Pretty, fast-growing shrub, attaining height of 20 feet. Foliage light green in color, with yellow flowers in season, followed by the pods.

Coral Berry or Indian Currant

(Symphoricarpos Vulgaris.) Grown chiefly for its attractive fruits which remain on branchlets all winter. Fine for edging where small, low plants are wanted.

	Each	Dozen
3 to 4 Foot Stools B-B	\$2.00	\$20.00
4 to 5 Foot Stools B-B	2.50	25.00
Not B-B	1/2 Price	

Small grades same price as Forsythia.

CRAPE MYRTLE (Lagerstroemia Indica). A very popular and profuse-blooming shrub or small tree. The blooms are beautifully fringed and are borne in large clusters. Very effective when planted in groups or as single specimens. Colors, pink, crimson, and purple.

	Each.	Doz.
3 to 4 Feet	\$1.00	\$10.00
4 to 5 Feet	1.25	12.50
4 to 5 Feet B-B	2.00	20.00
5 to 7 Feet B-B	2.50	25.00
Specimen B-B	4.00	40.00

Crape Myrtle, Dwarf Crimson

A new variety especially desirable for banking against buildings, along with Evergreen shrubbery or planting in shrubbery groups; large compact flower clusters. Grows in very compact bush form, and the dark crimson flowers come in profusion from May until frost. Is practically an Evergreen in this country. Very desirable for hedges.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 Inches, Bushy	\$1.00	\$11.00
2 to 3 Feet, Bushy	1.25	13.00
3 to 4 Feet, Bushy	1.50	15.00
4 to 5 Feet, Bushy	2.00	20.00
2 to 3 Feet B-B, Bushy	2.00	20.00
3 to 4 Feet B-B, Bushy	2.50	25.00
4 to 5 Feet B-B, Bushy	3.50	36.00
Specimens B-B, Bushy	6.00 up.	

CYDONIA JAPONICA (Japan Flowering Quince). Sometimes called fire bush. Flowers vary in color, from red to light red, crimson, salmon, and dark pink. One of our few January bloomers.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 Inches	\$0.75	\$ 7.50
18 to 24 Inches	1.25	12.50

DESMODIUM or JAPAN BUSH CLOVER (Lespedeza Sieboldi). Extremely good variety of the sweet clover family. See page 22.

DOGWOOD, RED STEMMED or RED OSIER (Cornus Sanguinea). Desirable shrub with red bark and delicate foliage. Clusters of white flowers followed by waxy white berries.

	Each.	Doz.
4 to 5 Feet	\$1.25	\$12.00
5 to 6 Feet	2.00	20.00
Specimens	4.00 up.	

ELDERBERRY (American). Valuable in landscaping and massing. Large leaves; umbels of blooms and berries.

	Each.	Doz.
5 to 7 Feet	\$1.50	\$15.00
Specimen	2.50 up.	

ELAEAGNUS (Angustifolia). A low-growing ornamental shrub which produces very fragrant, yellowish flowers early in April.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 Inches	\$0.50	\$ 5.00
18 to 24 Inches .....	.75	7.50

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell). Grows to 8 feet in height. Brilliant masses of yellow flowers early in Spring, before the foliage appears.

F. INTERMEDIA. The earliest bloomer.

F. VIRIDISSIMA. Twisted flowers make striking effect.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 In. ..	\$0.50	\$5.00
18 to 24 In. ..	.65	6.50
2 to 3 Feet ..	.85	8.50

GUAVA, LEMON or MEXICAN FLOWERING. A strong growing shrub with edible fruit; fine for jellies.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 In. ..	\$0.50	\$5.00
18 to 24 In. ..	.65	6.50
2 to 3 Feet ..	.85	8.50

HIBISCUS. See Altheas.

INDIAN CURRANT. See Coral Berry.

JAPAN FLOWERING QUINCE. See Cydonia Japonica.

LAVENDER TREE. See Vitex Agnus-Castus.

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM NANA. See page 14.



Fig Bush Grouped with Evergreen Planting (Ligustrum Japonica).

LONICERA (Bush Honeysuckle). We offer the following varieties which are all practically Evergreen in the South. These are especially desirable for foundation planting, when planted in assortment with Evergreen shrubs.

L. NITIDA. Hardy. White blooms, desirable for massing and foundation planting.

L. FRAGRANTISSIMA. Vigorous grower. Very fragrant small white flowers appear early in February before the leaves, making it very attractive.

L. MORROWI. Belongs to the Japanese type. Beautiful white flowers in early April, followed by bright red fruit. Each. Doz.
18 to 24 Inches, Very Bushy\$0.75 \$ 7.50
2 to 3 Feet, Very Bushy 1.00 10.00

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS (Mock Orange). Flowers pure white, very sweet, produced in great profusion. Each. Doz.
4 to 5 Feet, Bushy\$1.20 \$12.00
5 to 6 Feet, Bushy 1.50 15.00

POMEGRANATE (Punica). One of the brightest and most popular flowering shrubs in the South. When pruned becomes spiny and makes a defensive hedge. **Double white and double red.** Each. Doz.
3 to 4 Feet\$0.80
4 to 5 Feet 1.40
5 to 7 Feet 2.00
4 to 5 Feet B-B 2.50 \$25.00
5 to 7 Feet B-B 4.00 40.00

Prunus Pissardi

(Purple Leaf Plum.) Excellent for color effect, owing to its dark red foliage and black bark. Gives an autumn effect and is very attractive for border bankings and landscape groups.

Each. Doz.
4 to 5 Feet, Branched\$1.25 \$12.50
5 to 7 Feet, Branched 2.00 20.00

RED OSIER. See Dogwood.

ROSE OF SHARON. See Althea.

Salt Cedar

(Tamarix.) A dear lover of salt breeze. Fine willowy foliage. Growth and habit perfectly informal. Should be trimmed way back each year to get best and prettiest results. Foliage resembles that of a cypress; flowers small and abundant. Each. Doz.
4 to 5 Feet\$1.00 \$10.00
5 to 7 Feet 1.50 15.00
Specimens 2.50 up.

SPIREA. Dainty, graceful flowering shrub, very desirable for informal hedges, borders, specimens or massing. We offer the following varieties.

S. BILLARDI. Upright grower. Light fiber flowers.

S. DOUGLASSI. Attains about 8 feet. Deep pink flowers in dense spikes.

S. VAN HOUTTE. This is one of the most common of the early spring flowering Spireas and is quite hardy. Attains 6 feet. Flowers white; sometimes called Bridal Wreath. Each. Doz.

2 to 3 Feet\$0.35 \$ 4.00
3 to 4 Feet65 6.50
3 to 4 Foot Stooled Clumps 2.00 20.00
4 to 5 Foot Stooled Clumps 3.00 30.00

SUMAC. Nothing so pretty in Autumn as the Sumac with its beautiful red foliage. Adds wonderfully to color effects in group planting. Each. Doz.

3 to 4 Feet\$0.75 \$ 7.50
4 to 5 Feet 1.25 12.50

SWEET SHRUB. See Calycanthus.

SWEET SYRINGA (Mock Orange). See Philadelphus Coronarius.

SYMPHORICARPUS VULGARIS. See Coral Berry.

VITEX AGNUS CASTUS (Chaste Tree). Referred to sometimes as Lavender Tree. Both flower and foliage have a fragrance that make it distinctive. Stands more abuse than most any tree or other shrub. Flowers from early May until very hot weather; again in the Fall, until the weather becomes cool. Flowers lavender.

Each. Doz.
18 to 24 Inches\$0.40 \$4.00
2 to 3 Feet60 6.00
3 to 4 Feet90 9.00

WILLOW (Salix). A tree of stately appearance, with silvery foliage. Takes hold readily when transplanted. Is splendid for screening or planting as a windbreak.

WILLOW, PUSSY (Salix discolor). Takes its name from the wide buds which, when new growth comes forth in the Spring, give a hairy appearance. A striking contrast to the shiny brown bark. Upright grower. After growth comes out and the above-mentioned beautification has taken place, these should be cut back and forced out several times, in order to have strong branches for the following Spring buds to form.

WILLOW, WEEPING (Salix Babylonica). A native of Asia; long, slender, olive-green branches extending downward; beautiful for lawn or park.

Each. Doz.
4 to 5 Feet\$1.00 \$10.00
5 to 7 Feet 1.50 15.00

Shade and Ornamental Trees



Palms and Live Oaks—The South's Old Standbys.

In this group we list medium and large-growing trees suitable for shade and street planting or desirable for landscape and ornamental effect. Only the best are listed.

See Griffing's Service Bulletin No. 56, "Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, and Landscaping the Home."

While shade around Southern homes is essential, care should be taken in planting shade trees to leave open wide spaces for the admission of breezes and for lawns. Planted in groups, they present a far handsomer appearance than when set in a row, and these open spaces between groups may be arranged to permit view and allow free circulation of air.

Trees should be planted close enough together for the tops to interlock, but not so near that they will distort each other. By grouping evergreen and deciduous trees that will attain various heights and different shaped heads, the planter secures an artistic and soft skyline, besides enjoying a more dense shade during the Summer and openness and light during the Winter. There is no method by which you can add to the value of your home so rapidly and with such small outlay as by planting shade trees, and the amount of increased value will depend not so much on the sum you spend as the taste you display in selection. Feel free to write us for our advice; we are always glad to suggest proper selections to our customers.

CLASSIFICATION. The trees in this group are broad-leaved evergreen, deciduous and coniferous and are indicated by the following abbreviations:

Evr.—Broad-leaved evergreen trees and shrubs holding foliage throughout the year.
Dec.—Trees and shrubs shedding leaves during the Winter.

Con.—Trees bearing cones such as pine, cedar, etc.

It pays to ball and burlap evergreen and coniferous class of trees. In prices, the word, "B & B" indicates balled and burlapped. In some instances, we list both the balled and burlapped and the bare-rooted, same grade. Balled and burlapped prices may seem unreasonably high, but after considering the extra labor in digging, burlap, nails, twine, crating, etc., extra over handling them bare-rooted, the price is not even then in proportion.

Balled and burlapped trees, especially of the evergreen and coniferous class, means they will live and grow, where, if handled bare-rooted, they are subject to weather conditions (either too dry or too wet) and need particular care after being planted.

ACER (Maple). (Dec.) See Maples.

ARBOR-VITAE. See Conifers, page 15 (Evr.)

ASH FRAXINUS (Rio Grande). (Evr.) See Evergreen Ash.

ASH GREEN (Fraxinus Veridis). (Dec.) A native Western Ash of sturdy, quick growth, rugged, hardy, and upright. Prices, see Deciduous Shade Schedule.

BALD CYPRESS. (Dec.) See Conifers, page 16.

BAMBOO. (Evr.) See Bamboos, Bulbs, and Grasses, page 22. The larger growing varieties, with their constant movement and feathery foliage, give an air of cheeriness.

BIOTA. (Evr.) See Conifers, page 15.

BLACK LOCUST. (Dec.) A tree of rapid growth, compound leaves, and showy racemes of a fragrant Wistaria-like flower. Prices, see Deciduous Shade Schedule.

BOX ELDER. (Dec.) A very popular, small native tree. Has a profusion of attractive blossoms. Prices, see Deciduous Shade Schedule.

BUNGII CATALPA. (Dec.) See Catalpa Bungii.



Bungii Catalpa.

Camphor Tree

(Cinnamomum Camphora.) (Evr.) This tree ranks first as a shade tree for the lawn, and as an avenue or street tree. It has dense, green foliage. There are few sights more beautiful than Camphor in Spring, with the wine and golden tones of the new leaves standing out against the dark green background of the matured foliage.

The Camphor will attain a height of from 60 to 80 feet, with a wide spread, making a lovely shade tree. Trees for this purpose should be trimmed to standards, not allowing the branches to come out less than 5 feet from the ground.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
Trimmed to Standard, 5 to 6 Feet	\$1.50	\$15.00	\$ 112.50
Trimmed to Standard, 6 to 7 Feet	2.50	24.00	175.00
Trimmed to Standard, 7 to 8 Feet	4.00	36.00	200.00
Trimmed to Standard, Specimen	6.00 up.		
Trim. to Standard, 5 to 6 Feet B-B.	4.00	36.00	200.00
Trim. to Standard, 6 to 7 Feet B-B.	5.50	55.00	350.00
Trim. to Standard, 7 to 8 Feet B-B.	7.00	72.00	500.00
Specimen B-B, Standard	10.00 up.		

Catalpa Bungii

(Umbrella Catalpa.) (Dec.) This tree is formed by budding or grafting the Bungii top on Catalpa Speciosa stock or body. The Speciosa stock is straight, upright grower, while the Bungii forms a low, spreading, well rounded head, making a very attractive, round canopy-topped shade tree. We recommend them for planting along wire fence lines and as soon as bodies are 3 or 4 inches in diameter stapling fence to them, making best of live fence posts with beautiful umbrella shaped top over each post. The Bungii dwarfs the tree so they never get too large or sap the land far enough to be objectionable. The effect is striking and novel.

	Each.	Doz.
3 Inch Cal. Tops, Uniform	\$3.00	\$30.00
4 Inch Cal. Tops, Uniform	5.00	48.00
5 Inch Cal. Tops, Uniform	8.00 up.	

CATALPA SPECIOSA. (Dec.) A tall, quick growing tree. Handsome when blooming in Spring. Prices, see Deciduous Shade Schedule.

CEDARS. (Evr.) The well known Red Cedar makes fine shade. Prices, see Conifers, page 16.

CELTIS OCCIDENTALIS. (Dec.) See Hackberry.

CHERRY LAUREL. Wild Peach or Wild Olive. (Prunus Caroliniana; Cerosus Caroliniana.) (Evr.) See page 13.

CHINESE TALLOW TREE (Sapium sebiferum). (Dec.) See Tallow Tree.

COTTONWOOD (Texas Cottonwood). (Populus deltoides.) (Dec.) A well known, rapid grower, with bright glossy foliage. Prices, see Deciduous Shade Schedule.

CYPRESS. Italian (Evr.); Bald (Dec.). Prices, see Conifers, page 16.

ELM, WHITE (Ulmus Americana). The common, native, broad spreading Elm. The Elm is a splendid tree for any purpose requiring a broad, expansive, deep shade. Prices, see Deciduous Shade Schedule.

EUCALYPTUS (Australian Gum Tree). (Evr.) The most rapid growing timber tree. Adapted for commercial and ornamental plantings. We have tested many varieties and selected a few of the most hardy for the Gulf Coast Country. We have tested all varieties and find the *Rostrata* and *Rudis* (Red Gums) the best for Gulf Coast planting.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 Feet B-B	\$2.00	\$20.00
3 to 4 Feet B-B	3.00	30.00
5 to 7 Feet B-B	3.50	36.00
7 to 9 Feet B-B	5.00	48.00



What's Prettier Than the Camphor Tree?

Evergreen Ash

(*Fraxinus*.) (Rio Grande.) (Evr.) A rapid growing Ash, which in the Rio Grande Valley and along the Gulf Coast retains its leaves practically all year. It defoliates only with extreme freezing weather, and then soon comes out with new foliage. This is where it gets the "Evergreen" of its name. When once established, it endures drought and extremes of temperature, and always retains its graceful, glossy, green appearance. It is safe to plant close to the coast, where there are occasional salt water inundations and salt spray. Should be planted extensively throughout the Gulf States, and promises to be one of the best high growing shade trees for our Gulf Coast town and city street plantings, and for shade around our Southern homes.

	Each.	Dozen.
4 to 5 Feet	\$1.00	\$ 10.00
8 to 10 Feet	3.50	35.00
Specimen, 8 to 9 Feet B-B	7.50	78.00
Specimen, 9 to 10 Feet B-B	10.00	100.00
Specimen, 10 to 12 Feet B-B	15.00 up.	

GREEN ASH (*Fraxinus verdis*). (Dec.) Sturdy, upright, symmetrical, well-rounded heads. Prices, see Deciduous Shade Schedule.

HACKBERRY (*Celtis Occidentalis*). (Nettle Tree or Sugarberry). (Dec.) One of the most popular and desirable shade trees for avenue or street planting; of rapid growth. As the Hackberry is difficult to transplant, the tree must be pruned to a single stem, the roots kept moist and not exposed to the air. Prices, see Deciduous Shade Schedule.

HOLLY (*Ilex opaca*). (Evr.) Upright, symmetrical, bushy tree, attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet. Bears scarlet berries in Winter. Leaves shiny green, with thorny points. Valuable for holiday decorations.

	Each.
2 to 3 Feet B-B	\$2.50
3 to 4 Feet B-B	3.50
4 to 5 Feet B-B	5.00
5 to 7 Feet B-B	7.00

ITALIAN CYPRESS (*Cupressus sempervirens fastigiata*). (Evr.) Has no rival for its tall, slender, tapering and erect branches, forming a narrow columnar head. Prices, see Conifers, page 16.

JUNIPERS. (Evr.) See Conifers, page 16.

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICA (Japanese Privet). (Evr.) For a quick-growing, broad-leaved, evergreen tree, especially in arid climates and where there is excessive lime and alkali in the soil, the Ligustrum Japonica fills a place no other shade tree does. A sturdy, upright grower, with large, thick, glossy, elongated, curved leaves. White flowers in Spring, followed by clusters of black berries.

	Each.	Dozen.
Trimmed to Standard, 4 to 5 Feet B-B	\$3.00	\$30.00
Trimmed to Standard, 5 to 7 Feet B-B	4.00	40.00
Trimmed to Standard, 7 to 9 Feet B-B	6.00	60.00
Specimen B-B, Standard	10.00 up.	

LIGUSTRUM MACROPHYLLUM. (Evr.) An exceedingly rare and beautiful form of the Japanese Privet. Leaves of immense size, green color turning to brownish green in Autumn. A most distinct and attractive variety. Trimmed to Standard.

	Each.	Doz.
4 to 5 Feet B-B	\$3.50	\$30.00
5 to 7 Feet B-B	6.00	50.00

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA. (Dec.) See Sweet Gum.

Live Oak

(*Quercus Virginiana*). (Evr.) The Live Oak is one of the finest and most popular Evergreen shade and ornamental trees. It is a comparatively quick grower, is symmetrical in shape, entirely evergreen, has dark, glossy green foliage and is a very clean tree for lawn and avenue planting.

	Each.	Dozen.
5 to 6 Feet B-B, Branched	\$6.00	\$ 60.00
6 to 8 Feet B-B, Branched	8.00	84.00
8 to 10 Feet B-B, Branched	10.00	100.00
Specimen, 2 Inch Cal. B-B, Branched	12.50	125.00
Specimen, 3 Inch Cal. B-B, Branched	20.00 up.	

Lombardy or Italian Poplar

(*P. Nigra*). (Dec.) This grows to an immense height, and is remarkable for its columnar growth. A tall, pyramidal, compact, and rapid-growing tree; very hardy; extensively planted in the Southern part of Europe. Very desirable where formal effect is desired. In landscape work breaks the monotony of the lower, round-topped trees. One of the characteristic trees of Lombardy and other parts of Italy. The very best ornamental tree for high screening, lining driveways, etc. Invaluable in landscape work.

	Each.	Doz.
5 to 7 Feet Branched	\$ 1.25	\$12.50
7 to 9 Feet Branched	2.00	20.00
9 to 12 Feet Branched	2.50	25.00
7 to 9 Feet Branched B-B	4.00	36.00
9 to 12 Feet Branched B-B	5.00	48.00
Specimen Branched B-B	7.50 up.	

MULBERRIES. (Dec.) They make good shade for poultry, stock, etc. See page 30.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. (Evr.) The queen of flowering, broad-leaved evergreen trees. Immense size. Well known throughout the South. Always beautiful, from small trees. Extremely large, pure white flowers.

	Each.	Dozen.
3 to 4 Feet B-B	\$3.50	\$ 36.00
4 to 5 Feet B-B	5.00	48.00

OAKS. See Live Oaks, Water Oaks, and Willow Oaks.

PALMS. (Evr.) Makes finest kind of shade when planted in groups. See Palms, page 10-11.

PECANS. (Dec.) A tree that should never be forgotten for profit and beautiful shade. See Pecans, pages 28-29.

PERSIMMON. (Dec.) (Japanese.) Its large yellow fruit in the Fall of the year is beautiful as well as delicious. See Persimmons, page 26.

PLANE ORIENTALIS. (Dec.) See Sycamore.

PRIVET. (Evr.) See Ligustrum.

POPLAR. (Dec.) See Lombardy, Tulip, and Cottonwood.

QUERCUS. See Live Oak (Evr.); Water (Dec.).

RED CEDARS. (Evr.) Well known. See Conifers, page 16.

SAPIUM SEBIFERUM. (Dec.) See Tallow Tree.

SALT CEDARS. (Dec.) See Deciduous Shrubs, page 18.

SWEET GUM (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). (Dec.) A valuable native tree; a rapid grower, with dark green foliage, which changes color in Autumn. See schedule.

SALIX. (Dec.) See Willows.

SYCAMORE (Oriental Plane). (Dec.) A strain of the well-known, tall-growing avenue or shade tree. Desirable where deciduous trees are desired for immediate effect. Prices, see Deciduous Shade Schedule.

TAMARIX. (Dec.) See Deciduous Shrubs, page 18.

TAXODIUM. (Bald Cypress.) See Conifers, page 16.

Tallow Tree

(*Sapium sebiferum*). (Dec.) Stands in a class by itself. Leaves small and of a beautiful green; the cleanest of all deciduous trees. Fine compact growth; attains a height of forty feet.

	Each.	Doz.
5 to 7 Feet	\$1.50	\$15.00
7 to 9 Feet	2.00	20.00
9 to 12 Feet	3.00	30.00
5 to 7 Feet B-B	3.00	30.00
7 to 9 Feet B-B	4.00	36.00
9 to 12 Feet B-B	6.00	60.00
Specimen B-B	10.00 up.	

TEXAS UMBRELLA (*Melia azadarach umbraculiformis*). (Dec.) A sub-variety of the Chinaberry tree but much better. Assumes a dense spreading head, resembling an immense umbrella; planted in groups of three or four, they form a canopy of green, making a cool retreat from the hot summer sun.

	Each.	Doz.
4 to 5 Feet	\$1.00	10.00
5 to 6 Feet Branched	1.50	15.00
6 to 7 Feet Branched	2.00	20.00

TULIP POPLAR (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). (Dec.) A majestic, tall-growing tree, sometimes attaining 150 to 190 feet. A very beautiful tree for park and avenue planting on account of its clean, bright green foliage and the large, attractive flowers. Prices see schedule.

UMBRELLA. See Texas Umbrella and Bungii Catalpa.

WILLOWS (*Salix*). (Dec.) See Deciduous Shrubs, page 18.

WALNUTS (Japanese). (Dec.) See Walnuts, page 30.

WILD PEACH or CHERRY LAUREL. (See Cherry Laurel.)

WATER OAKS (*Quercus Aquatica*). (Dec.) One of the most rapid-growing, almost evergreen, broad spreading, attractive trees with long slender, graceful branches, will thrive anywhere.

WILLOW OAKS (*Quercus Phellos*). (Dec.) Beautiful hardy medium sized tree, with handsome foliage turning pale yellow in fall, prefers moist soils.

	Each.	Doz.
5 to 6 Feet	\$ 1.50	\$ 15.00
6 to 8 Feet	2.25	22.50
8 to 10 Feet	3.00	30.00
Spec. 2 Inch Caliper	4.50	40.00
Spec. 3 Inch Caliper	7.00 up.	
6 to 8 Feet B-B	5.00	48.00
8 to 10 Feet B-B	7.50	72.00
Spec. 2 Inch Caliper B-B	9.00	100.00
Spec. 3 Inch Caliper B-B	12.50 up.	

Prices Deciduous Shade Schedule

Covers only varieties referring to this schedule at bottom of each description so indicated.

	Each.	Doz.
5 to 7 Feet	\$1.50	\$15.00
7 to 9 Feet	2.00	20.00
9 to 12 Feet	2.50	25.00
12 to 14 Feet	4.50	
Specimens	7.50 up.	

Border, Windbreak, or Screen Bushes

Borders or screens are desirable in many places for dividing the yard or grounds from field or grove; also for hiding or covering unsightly places around the home, such as the wood-pile, stable, poultry-house, or other out-buildings. The pleasing effect, as well as economy of a border of growing trees over an unsightly high board fence is easily appreciated. For loose, informal plantings, low-branched, bushy plants should be selected. For such borders, we recommend the following: Ligustrums, Pittosporum, Abelia Grandiflora, Spirea, Crape Myrtle, etc. They should be placed from two to four feet apart, according to the class and size of plants selected.

Windbreaks and Screens

Plant these from 4 to 8 feet apart, according to class and size selected. In a great many cases, a large bushy screen is desired for screening off unsightly servants quarters, etc. For such purposes, we recommend the following plants:

Arbor-vitae, Orientalis.	Ligustrum Japonica.
Bamboos.	Ligustrum Marginatum.
Banana Plant.	Ligustrum Macrophyllum.
Camphor.	Oleanders.
Crape Myrtle.	Palms.
Grasses, Eulalia and Pampas.	Pomegranate.
Japanese Persimmons.	Poplar, Lombardy.
Ligustrum Amurensis.	Vitex Agnus Castus.
Prices under their respective heads.	



Amoor River Privet Hedge.

Hedge Plants

For low sheared hedges the Amoor River Privet and Citrus Trifoliata are the best and most practical for the South. The plants should be placed from 6 to 12 inches apart. The soil should be made very loose and rich. Then cut the plants off to within 8 or 10 inches of the ground in order that they should branch out thick at the bottom. The hedge should be sheared often not allowing new growth to grow out over 4 to 6 inches.

Amoor River Privet

(Ligustrum Amurensis.) This is the most popular and valuable hedge plant for the South. Is evergreen, very dense in growth, a rich dark green, very compact, grows and establishes a good hedge in one year. Very hardy and well adapted to general planting in the South.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET (Ligustrum Ovalifolium). Used in the northern states for hedges—but not recommended for hedge planting in the South.

Citrus Trifoliata

(Japan Hardy Orange.) Valued as a hedge plant as no animals, or stock (not even chickens), can go through it, owing to its thorny nature.

Prices of Amoor River Privet,	California Privet and Citrus Trifoliata:	Hundred.	Thousand.
18 to 24 Inches, 1 Year	\$10.00	\$ 80.00	
2 to 3 Feet, 1 and 2 Years	15.00	120.00	
3 to 4 Feet, 2 Years, Bushy	20.00	160.00	
4 to 5 Feet, 2 Years, Bushy	35.00	275.00	

Vines and Creepers

In their loveliness of color and foliage, vines play an important part in the finishing of a landscape planting. They develop a soothing and softening effect to that fence which is stiff and unattractive, by their pretty foliage and sweet, fragrant flowers, and they adorn the terraces of the stable. On the other hand, they are equally ornamental on the walls of a mansion. In their rapid growth, they can be trained to cling to walls or through trellises, and lattice work. Just plant them where you want them, and they will do the rest.

BIGNONIA (Trumpet Vine). Rank growing, handsome vine, often attaining fifty feet in length and growing successfully in most any good moist soil. We offer the following colors: Yellow, Orange, Red, and Blue.

BOUGAINVILLEA (Japan Paper Flower). Vigorous woody vine. Magenta colored blooms borne in profusion. Strong plants. \$2.00 each.

CORAL VINE. See Rosa de Montana.

FICUS REPENS. See Climbing Rubber.

GRAPE. Should not be overlooked, for it is unsurpassed for planting Arbors and Pergolas. See page 27.

HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera). Very useful, hardy vines with sweet scented flowers, thriving in most kinds of soil; valuable for covering walls and trellises, also as a ground cover where they should be allowed to ramble without support. We offer the Golden Netted and Hall's Japan varieties.

IVY, BOSTON. The most popular and satisfactory clinging vine or creeper for covering brick, stone or concrete walls. Glossy green leaves which turn to the most gorgeous colors in autumn.

IMPROVED VIRGINIA CREEPER (Ampelopsis Engelmanni). Has finer cut leaves and shorter joints and is of more rapid growth. Fine for covering walls or porches.

JAPAN PAPER FLOWER. See Bougainvillea.

JASMINE, CAROLINA YELLOW (Gelsemium Sempervirens). A very graceful, slender, rapid growing, native evergreen vine with dark green leaves and yellow flowers produced in abundance in very early spring. Most fragrant.

ROSA DE MONTANA (Antigonon Leptopus). One of our most rapid growing flowering vines, with dainty heart-shaped leaves and most delicate sprays of vivid rose-pink blooms produced in profusion from June until frost. While the tops will freeze down in Winter, do not think your vine is killed. It will throw up stronger shoots than ever and cover your porch again by blooming season. Potted plants only.

ROSES, CLIMBING. See pages 22 and 23.

RUBBER, CLIMBING (Ficus Repens). The most perfect creeper known, its clinging and creeping tendencies being greater than in other vines, and it is greatly valued for covering all kinds of walls. Will climb anything. Has small, round, glossy leaves on short stems; evergreen. Potted plants only.

TRUMPET VINE. See Bignonia.

VINCA MINOR. Most attractive blooming vine. Very rapid grower with beautiful blue flowers from early Summer to late Fall.

WANDERING JEW. The old-fashioned trailing vine, so popular for window boxes and shady spots. Potted plants only.

WISTARIA. This ever popular Japanese Vine with its long, drooping clusters of fragrant purplish flowers can not be surpassed for porches and pergolas.

Prices of vines, except where noted (not including potted plants):

Field-grown plants, 3 year size, \$1.25 each.

Field-grown plants, 2 year size, 75c each, \$7.50 per doz.

Field-grown plants, 1 year size, 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

Prices of vines now in pots:

From small pots, medium, 45c each, \$4.50 per doz.

From 4 and 5 inch pots, standard, 75c each, \$7.50 per doz.

From large pots, large, \$1.25 up.

Bamboos, Grasses and Bulbous Plants

In these groups you will find many thick growing and flowering plants comparatively cheap. They will help to make quick effect in your plantings. Every yard should have Bamboos, and Bananas with their large tropical-looking leaves to make a background.

Pampas Grass with its large plumes holding on the bush all Fall and early Winter makes a good effect. Cannas, Lilies, and Tube roses always can be placed in bare spots.

AGAVA. See Century Plant.

BAMBOO. Is a most serviceable and satisfactory windbreak plant. Makes a solid impenetrable wall 5 to 40 feet high. We offer non-suckering varieties.

B. ARGENTEA (Japanese). Attains 40 feet in height. Very attractive and striking.

B. ARGENTEA, STRIATA. Same as Argentea, except that leaves are beautifully striped green and white. Strong grower and hardy.

B. FALCATA. Height, 6 to 10 feet; fine leaves; very desirable where small growing species is preferred.

B. VERTICILLATA. Canes striped yellow. Rank grower, 20 to 25 feet. Makes fine clumps, very hardy, one of the best for windbreaks.

Prices of Bamboos same as Desmodium.

BANANA. The Banana can be grown throughout the lower South by taking up the bulb and stalk, and burying them, covering the stalks first with leaves and then with earth before the killing freeze, and planting out again in the spring. There is no foliage that has as good tropical effect either in landscape grouping or for specimen clumps.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 Feet, Stalks or Bulbs	\$0.45	\$ 3.50
3 to 5 Feet, Stalks or Bulbs	.75	7.00
5 to 7 Feet, Stalks or Bulbs	1.00	10.00

CACTUS SPINELESS. A unique and attractive plant of great value as stock food. The variety we offer stands zero weather. Burbank's varieties freeze out in the coast country.

Each. Dozen. Hundred.

Leaf Cuttings	\$0.40	\$ 4.00	\$30.00
Rooted Plants	1.00	10.00	80.00

CANNAS. We have among our Cannas some of the newer sorts, and sell them in assorted groups only. \$1.00 per dozen, \$8.00 per 100.

CENTURY PLANT. (Agava Americana). Heavy, stiff spike or saber-like leaves, sturdy defensive growth and appearance. Leaves edged with small sharp teeth or prickles. Splendid for lawn. Prices, small plants, 50c; medium plants, \$1.00; large plants, \$2.00 up.

Desmodium or Japan Bush Clover

(Lespedeza sieboldi.) A very fine variety of the sweet clover family. Good grower, blossoms profuse and very aromatic. Leguminous and enriching to soil. Grows very rapidly. Fine for hedges or specimens. Almost constantly in bloom. Purple and white.

Each. Doz.

Small Stool Clump	\$0.50	\$ 5.00
Medium Stool Clump	1.00	10.00
Large Stool Clump	1.50 up.	



Bamboo Verticillata.

EULALIA (Miscanthus). Small ornamental grasses used for bedding and borders. We have the following varieties:

E. UNIVITTATA. Dark solid green leaves.

E. VARIEGATA. White striping, lengthwise of the leaves.

E. ZEBRINA. White or golden striping across leaves. Prices of Eulalia Grasses same as Desmodium.

JAPAN BUSH CLOVER. See Desmodium.

LESPEDEZA. See Desmodium.

LILY, CRINUM. A wide blade-leaf, averaging from 1 to 3 feet long. Blooms during late Summer and early Fall, throwing a strong cane with several gorgeous colored lily blooms. Very hardy. Multiplies rapidly.

LILY, RUBRUM. A beautiful summer blooming Lily. Several blooms on a stalk, leaves resemble those of Easter Lily plant.

Prices of Crinum Lily and Lily Rubrum: Each. Doz.

Bulbs	\$0.50	\$5.00
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PAMPAS GRASS (Gynerium Argenteum). The finest of all tall plumed grasses. Prices same as Desmodium.

SPANISH DAGGER or BAYONET. See Yucca.

TUBEROSES, MEXICAN EVERBLOOMING. A superior variety of Tuberose, giving abundance of bloom when other flowers are scarce. Waxy white, fragrant. Bulbs, \$1.00 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100.

YUCCA (Spanish Dagger or Bayonet). Well known. Price, large stalks, \$1.00 each.

Roses

Griffing's Roses are known throughout the Southern States for their high quality and productiveness. Every one of our bushes is field grown on low budded, non-sprouting stalks and are varieties especially adapted to the coast country.

Prices of Roses (all varieties):

	Each.	Doz.
1 Year, Small	\$0.50	\$ 5.00
2 Year, Strong Plants	.75	7.50
3 Year, Large	1.00	10.00

Classification. Roses are descended from several distinct classes of families and the following key will enable one to find to which strains or classes each belongs. (H. P.) Hybrid Perpetual. (H. T.) Hybrid Tea. (Poly.) Polyanthus. (H. Chi.) Hybrid China. (H. N.) Hybrid Noisette. (T.) Tea. (Cl.) Climber.

AMERICAN BEAUTY (H. P.) Large, full, beautiful red, upright, strong grower on heavy land.

BABY RAMBLER (P.) Crimson Rambler in dwarf form. Clear, brilliant ruby red. Hardy and healthy, attaining a height of 20 inches, blooming in profusion.

CLARA WATSON (H. T.) Pearly-white center, tinted with pale rosy-peach; a free and continuous bloomer of good habit.

CL. DEVONIENSIS (Cl. T.) Sometimes called the Magnolia rose, as the blooms are so large and petals so thick and waxy, and the fragrance is so distinctly different from other roses. White tinged with the most delicate pink. Exquisitely beautiful long pointed buds surrounded by beautiful foliage. Strong climber.

CL. BRIDESMAID (Cl. T.) Much the same as the bush Bridesmaid. A good vigorous climber.

CL. KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (H. T.) Beautiful large double white roses of remarkable substance, borne on long, stiff stems like forced roses. A strong climber, good bloomer.

CL. CAROLINE TESTOUT. (Cl. T.) Vigorous climber, producing abundance of large cup-shaped blooms of most beautiful delicate pink color. No collection is complete without this splendid variety.

CL. WOOTON. (Cl. T.) Bright, magenta-red, passing to violet-erimson. Richly shaded. It is a sport from the famous bush Rose of the same name. Produces a great profusion of flowers.

ROSES—Continued.

COLUMBIA. A large rose with long stiff stem peach blow pink; deepening as it opens.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. (H. P.) Lovely shade of clear, velvety crimson. Fine cupped formed buds borne on strong, stiff stems. Deliciously fragrant. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. One of the very best. Medium spreading growth.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. (H. P.) One of the purest white roses known, sometimes known as Snow Queen. Very large blooms with immense petals of splendid substance. Splendid foliage and blooms on good, strong, stiff stems. Upright, strong.

HELEN GOULD. (H. T.) Beautiful rosy crimson roses of splendid form and texture. Long, pointed buds lasting well after cut. Beautiful foliage. Vigorous spreading growth.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. (H. T.) Pure white. Freest bloomer and best all-around rose. A general favorite. Small, upright.

KILLARNEY (PINK). (H. T.) The popular Irish rose. Semi-double, with immense petals of good substance. Beautiful in the bud. Glowing pink. Vigorous, small, upright growth.

KILLARNEY QUEEN. (H. T.) Same habit of growth and free blooming qualities as its parent, the Killarney, while its splendid petals are even larger and of a more glowing pink.

KILLARNEY (WHITE). (H. T.) Same good qualities of growth and habits as its parent, the Killarney, only petals are pure white.

LA DETROIT. (H. T.) Shell-pink, shading to soft rose. A beauty.

LA FRANCE. (H. T.) Silvery-rose, with pink shades and satiny-like petals of unsurpassable beauty; large, symmetrical and deliciously fragrant blooms from June until frost.

MAD. JOSEPH SCHWARTZ. (T.) Much the same style of growth and bloom as Duchess de Brabant and is sometimes called the White Duchess. Dainty, cup-shaped blooms of silvery white, softly shaded most delicate pink. Very free bloomer.



Paul Neyron.



Radiance.

MAD. JULES GROLEZ. (H. T.) Bright, rich, rosy red blooms of splendid substance on good, stiff stems. Beautiful foliage, good grower and bloomer. Spreading habit.

MAMAN COCHET (PINK). (T.) Rosy pink shading to silvery rose. A splendid rose of sturdy habits. Fine buds that last well cut, of large size and opening into full, double bloom of marked fragrance. Medium spreading grower.

MAMAN COCHET (WHITE). (T.) Of same sturdy habits, size of bloom and delicate fragrance as the pink Cochet and of such a pearly white and such exquisite shading of most delicate pink that it is easily ranked as one of the few best roses.

MARECHAL NIEL (YELLOW). (Cl. N.) The grand old southern favorite with a fragrance equalled by none. Full, double, golden yellow blooms produced abundantly all seasons of the year. Positively every home should have one or more of these grand climbers shedding their perfume at their door. More call for these than for all other climbers combined.

MARIE VON HOUTTE. (T.) One of our best varieties. Exquisitely beautiful pale canary yellow shading to creamy white with edges tinted pale rose. Strong sturdy grower; constant bloomer. Most desirable. Spreading habit.

MRS. A. R. WADDELL. (H. T.) Strong rampant grower with foliage that is ornamental in itself. Buds long and pointed, of the deepest apricot yellow, delicately fragrant. Open flowers large and semi-double, lasting well. A splendid bloomer.

MRS. DUDLEY CROSS. (H. T.) Beautiful creamy white with delicate edging of carmine at edge of petals and base of petals rosy yellow. Full double blooms. Finely formed buds. Strong vigorous grower. Good bloomer. Spreading habit. Thornless.

OHPELIA. (H. T.) Salmon-flesh, shaded with rose, large and of

perfect shape; of excellent habit, the flowers standing up well on long, stiff stems and produced in great profusion. Excellent for forcing and a fine decorative variety. Growth vigorous.

PAUL NEYRON. (H. P.) Largest rose known. Even surpassing hot house grown American Beauties. Deep, rosy pink, full double blooms with spicy fragrance, borne on strong upright stems. Vigorous grower and constant bloomer.

RADIANCE. (H. T.) Rosy carmine reverse of petals, beautiful silver tint, large, full, fragrant. Vigorous grower, free bloomer, long, stiff stems. This is one of the best we have seen in the South.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE. (Cl. T.) Bright, cherry red. Fine buds opening into large, fine blooms, delicately scented. Supposed to have been produced from General Jacqueminot and perpetuating that variety's best qualities. A vigorous climber and good bloomer.

ROSA RUGOSA. This is a very interesting rose, of Japanese origin. The flowers are mostly single. The plant is highly ornamental on account of its good habit and beautiful glossy foliage. We offer this variety in assorted colors.

SUNBURST. (H. T.) One of the most popular of the newer roses. Long pointed buds of richest, coppery yellow, shading to golden yellow. A dream in intense colorings. The most popular rose introduced in recent years. Medium, spreading.

WELLESLEY. (H. T.) Bright clear salmon-rose, reverse of petals silvery-rose; tall, stiff canes; vigorous, healthy, and free.

WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY. (H. P.) One of purest white roses known, sometimes known as Snow Queen. Very large blooms with immense petals of splendid substance. Splendid foliage and blooms borne on good, strong, stiff stems. Upright, strong.

WHITE LA FRANCE. (H. T.) Large and finely formed buds and blooms having broad petals of silvery white with very delicate pink shadings. A fragrant free, and continuous bloomer.

WINNIE DAVIE. (T.) Soft apricot pink shading to flesh tints. Very double, resembling a camellia when open. Splendid bloomer and vigorous grower. Tall spreading habit.



Mad. Caroline Testout.

Peaches

Every home garden should contain peach and other fruit trees.

The leading fruit of the South—viewed from either the standpoint of the commercial orchardist, the farmer or for the home, the Peach ranks first. If the right varieties are selected for the locality it succeeds over wider range of territory and soil conditions than any other fruit. As a market fruit for either local or for distant markets, it surpasses almost all other fruits in popularity and quantity consumed.

HOME AND LOCAL MARKETS.

Every farmer and every home owner with space for a few trees should first plant for the home, and if space will permit, enough for local markets. No fruit is more healthful, no fruit will afford so much pleasure and profit for a small outlay. A few dozen trees will not only provide all the fruit the family can consume, but enough to sell to neighbors and to buy all of the sugar and pay the expenses of canning enough fruit to keep the table supplied the year round. The canning and preserving of peaches with one of the small home canning outfits now on the market, is simple and easy.

PEACHES ON MARIANNA PLUM ROOTS. To meet the demand for peach trees which will resist "Nematode", (the insect which causes Root Knot Disease, the direct cause of the short life of peaches and plum), and to provide stock which will thrive and give good results on land so wet the peaches on peach roots will not grow at all, we are growing a stock of leading varieties on Marianna Plum stock (the non-suckering from roots plum stock). These will give good results where peaches on peach roots are a certain failure.

PEACHES ON PEACH ROOT. We grow our peaches on high, cut-over pine lands, with good clay subsoil, on the native seedling roots, making our trees especially adapted to the southern coast soils.

ANGEL. Freestone, large, round, flesh-white; melting, juicy, rich, and acid flavor. June 20th to July 5th.

ARP BEAUTY. Medium, oblong, yellow, bluish tint. Flesh yellow, good quality. Freestone. Good commercial peach. Ripe June 1st to 10th.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Large, showy, clear creamy, tinted red. Flesh white and firm, excellent quality. Freestone. July 1st to 15th.



Elberta Peach.



Greensboro Peaches Grown On the Coast.

CABLER'S INDIAN. (The old style Indian peach.) Medium size, color red, flesh red with purple veins, rich acid, cling. July 15th.

CARMAN. Large, oval, creamy white, juicy, fine flavor, freestone. June 15th to July.

DEWEY. June 12. Earliest of pure yellow freestones.

EARLY WHEELER. The finest early peach, specially for North and Northwest Texas. Large, with clear meat, overspread with red.

ELBERTA. Best known commercial variety. Very large, rich yellow, red cheeks. Good shipper. Freestone.

FLORIDA GEM. Medium to large, roundish oblong; yellow washed red. Flesh white, juicy, and fine flavor. Freestone. June 15th to last.

GIBBON'S OCTOBER. Medium large, very late, tinged red. Freestone. Good for home and market. October 1st.

GLENN. A valuable freestone; large, oval, yellow, washed red; flesh yellow, red about pit; ships good. June 5th to 15th.

GREENSBORO. Large, good quality, bright red; flesh white and juicy. Semi-cling. June 1st.

GRIFFING'S NO. 4. Yellow summer cling with exceptional qualities. Large size. Beautiful shape and color; small pit. Good peach for home and local markets. June 25th to July 10th.

HALL'S YELLOW. Large, nearly round; yellow washed red. Flesh yellow, firm, good quality. Freestone. June.

HEATH CLING. Large, oval, white with red. Flesh white, firm. Cling. September.

HILEY. Large white, beautiful red cheeks; flesh white, red at pit. Among the most profitable varieties. Freestone. June 20th to July 5th.

HONEY. Medium size, creamy yellow; flesh white, firm, sprightly flavored. Freestone. June 5th to 20th.

HOWARD. Very large, nearly round; light green, shading to creamy-white overspread with bright red; flesh white and firm, meaty, streaked red throughout, fine flavor. May 5th to 15th.

IMPERIAL. Very large oblong, whitish-yellow washed red. Flesh white, sweet. One of the best for the Gulf section. Freestone. June 25th.

JEWELL. Medium size, roundish oblong, small point, light yellow, juicy, freestone. May 15th to 30th.

MAMIE ROSS. Large, white, shaded carmine; flesh white, juicy, of good quality. Cling. June 1st.

MAYFLOWER. Large, lightly colored, good quality, semi-cling. Ripens early May.

MINNIE STANFORD. A new variety in Texas. Claimed to be the best Texas peach.

NIX'S LATE. Large, oblong, pure white, highly flavored. Fine late peach. Good canner. Cling. September.

ONDERDONK. Large, yellow, south Texas origin, freestone. Last of July.

PALLAS. Medium size to large, yellow washed with red, fine grained, excellent flavor, freestone. June 15th to 25th.

PEACHES—Continued.

STANLEY. Medium to large size, nearly round, creamy red; flesh white, red at pit; very sweet; good quality; especially desirable for sweet pickles. Cling. Last of June.

STINSON. White, red cheek. Regular, one of best all-round late peaches.

WALDO. Medium size, roundish oblong, yellowish red, fine grained, juicy, excellent quality, freestone. June 1st to 15th.

Peaches (Special budded on Marianna Plum Root):		Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 Feet, Small	.....	\$0.75	\$ 7.50
3 to 4 Feet, Medium	.....	1.00	10.00
4 to 5 Feet, Standard	.....	1.25	12.50
5 to 7 Feet, Large	.....	1.50	15.00

Peaches (Peach Root):		Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
2 to 3 Feet, Small	.....	\$0.50	\$ 5.40	\$ 42.00
3 to 4 Feet, Medium	.....	.70	7.00	60.00
4 to 5 Feet, Standard	.....	1.00	10.00	75.00

Plums

Plums are becoming more popular each year and more widely planted. The tree thrives over a very wide area and fruits admirably in soil where peach is grown. The same character of cultivation, pruning, and care as peach should be followed.

PLANT PLUMS IN POULTRY YARD.

The clean packed ground and high percentage of nitrogen in the chicken manure seem to be just what the trees required. The trees give right amount of shade during Summer and admit sunlight during Winter for poultry.

ABUNDANCE. Medium to large, round pointed; sub-acid. Slight apricot flavor. Rich and good.

BURBANK. Very large; clear rich red, showing yellow dots. Flesh deep yellow, firm, and meaty.

EXCELSIOR. Remarkably strong grower, fruit medium to large size; reddish purple; flesh firm, yellowish. A most valuable Southern plum. A cross between the large Japanese varieties and native Southern plum, giving it large size and assurance of adaptability. Ripens in May.

FLORIDA. A new plum of the Japanese strain. Very large, abundant bearer, strong grower. Reddish yellow; overspread with purple tint. No plum has ever been more promising for general Southern planting. June.

GONZALES. Very large, red, good shipper, fine quality. Originated in South Texas.

HAPPINESS. Very large, glowing red; flesh firm, rich, juicy; exquisite flavor. A very profitable plum. June 10th to 20th.

HOYT. A most vigorous tree, cross of Japanese and American type. Has given wonderful results wherever tested. Bears in long clusters. A wonderful producer. Medium to large; purplish red. Meat dark yellow, pit small, separating easily. A most valuable plum.



Hoyt Plum—Special.

MCCARTNEY. Very early, oblong, transparent-yellow; strong grower, productive. The largest and most reliable yellow plum for planting in lower South.

PURPLE LEAF PLUM (*Prunus Pissardi*). See page 18.

STUMPE or HOWE. Heavy bearer, medium large, dark rich red. Originated in Florida and has given exceptional results wherever planted in the lower South. Ripe in May.

TERRELL. Large, nearly round, reddish-yellow, wine-red when fully ripe. Very fine quality. June.

Prices of Plums budded on Marianna Plum Root:

	Each.	Dozen.
3 to 4 Feet, Medium	.....\$0.80	\$ 8.00
4 to 5 Feet, Standard	.....1.00	10.00
5 to 7 Feet, Large	.....1.25	13.00

Pears (Blight Proof Varieties)

STANDARD VARIETIES. On account of blight there are not many of the soft good eating Pears that will succeed in the South. We list as Standard Pears the Garber & Kieffer varieties only.

GARBER. Rapid grower, prolific, large size, good quality. Ripens in September. Adapted to all sections in the South.

KEIFFER. Large, yellow with bright cheek. Juicy, brittle, good quality. September and October. The universal business Pear for interior sections of South.

Prices for Standard Varieties:

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
2 to 3 Feet	.....\$0.60	\$ 6.00	\$ 45.00
3 to 4 Feet	......80	8.00	65.00
4 to 5 Feet	.....1.00	10.00	75.00
5 to 7 Feet	.....1.50	15.00	110.00

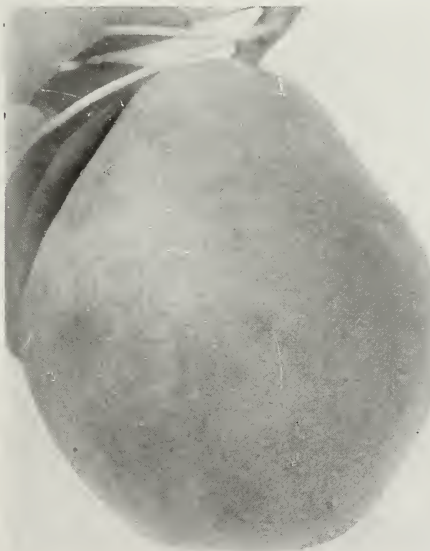
Besides the Standards, we have two Special Pears, "Dixie and Southland." These two have proved far superior to the other varieties, being finer eating Pears and having better preserving qualities; also resisting the blight better.

DIXIE. A new variety, originated in Southern Georgia, of marked vitality and wonderfully prolific.

SOUTHLAND. An excellent preserving or canning Pear. When cooked, holds its white color, not turning brown like most varieties of pears. As an eating pear, it is fine when fruit is picked when nearly fully grown and ripened in a cool, close, dark place.

Prices of special varieties:

	Each.	Doz.
3 to 4 Feet, Medium	.....\$1.50	\$16.00
4 to 5 Feet, Standard	.....2.25	25.00
5 to 7 Feet, Large Branched	.....3.00	30.00



Keiffer Pear.

Apples

It pays to plant only a few varieties in the lower South. The two varieties we have selected are Specials and have proved to be the best.

MASON. Originating in Southern Texas. Has produced 14 successive crops. Greenish-yellow covered with red and yellow specks. Ripens in July.

DAY. Originating in Mississippi. Received the third prize and bronze medal at St. Louis Exposition. Medium size, red striped on one side and yellow transparent on the other. Ripens in June.

Prices of Mason and Day Apples: Each. Doz.
4 to 6 Feet, Branched\$1.50 \$15.00



Mason Apple— $\frac{1}{2}$ Size.

Japanese Persimmons

Are destined to become one of the leading fruits of the cotton belt and lower South. This may seem an extravagant statement, but as soon as there is enough of the fruit on the market for the people to learn the richness and deliciousness, the demand will increase far in excess of the supply. Where the Persimmon is known on the market it finds ready sale without being treated to make it non-astringent. In Japan the Persimmon is to the Japanese what the apple is to the American. The cost of cultivation, care, and production, is reduced to a minimum. The trees thrive on almost any soil, giving good results on land too poor for most crops. They can be produced at one-half the cost of oranges, grape fruit or apple. No frost risk and very few diseases or insect troubles. Tree should be well cultivated and well fertilized for the first two years, after which they should be plowed during the Winter and the orchard sowed with cow peas, no cultivation necessary during the growing period. If peas and grass get too high, they may be mowed and used for hay or as a mulch. Fertilizer should be applied in March.

GAILEY. The pollinating variety to be planted among other varieties; one to every seven or eight is recommended.

HACHEYA. Very large, oblong. Conical with rounded point. Reddish-yellow. Tree vigorous and attractive. One of the best for general planting.

TSURU. Long pointed variety. Bright-red; flesh orange-color with darker coloring near the seed. Prolific.

HYAKUME. Large to very large, varying from roundish-oblong to roundish-oblate flattened at the ends; skin light, bluish-yellow; flesh light brown; sweet, crisp, and meaty even while hard. A splendid persimmon.

TRIUMPH. Yellowish-red, bright smooth skin, tomato shape, handsome and showy. Flesh yellow, firm, fine grained, and of very fine quality. Makes showy package for market. Good shipper. The choicest of all varieties.

TANE NASHI. The best known and most popular variety in general. Quite large, conical, pointed, smooth, and symmetrical. Early bearer, early ripening and productive.

YEMON. Large, tomato-shape; somewhat four-sided; skin bright orange-yellow; flesh yellowish generally seedless, quality good.

ZENGI. Medium size, but one of the most valuable and reliable. Tree sturdy, long lived and very prolific. It is of the dark-meated class being edible when quite hard. Ripe from August to Christmas time.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
3 to 4 Feet	\$0.75	\$ 8.00	\$ 60.00
4 to 5 Feet	1.00	10.00	75.00
5 to 7 Feet	1.50	15.00	110.00
2 Years	2.00	20.00	150.00

Figs

Fresh figs on the markets for table use and preserving are also meeting with ready sale and when properly picked and packed, can be transported successfully several hundred miles.

Commercial fig growing for supplying preserving plants is gradually extending throughout the South. Planting should be made on heavy soils or where clay is close to the surface. They can be planted 10 to 12 feet apart in rows 15 to 18 feet.

The yield is very heavy, thousands of pounds of fruit being produced per acre.

They require good fertilization, intense cultivation, and, if regularly sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture, will hold their leaves late in the season—greatly extending producing period.

Preserved figs, are becoming one of the most popular dessert fruits in hotels, cafes, dining cars and on home tables. Up to the present time the supply has not begun to keep up with the rapidly increasing demand.

Get Griffing's Bulletin No. 76, "The Fig—Its Cultivation and Uses." Free.

BRUNSWICK. Very large, purplish black shading to dark red near stem; flesh rich, firm, good quality; early bearer; ripen throughout the season; productive. Free grower.

LEMON. Large, lemon colored, retaining natural color when preserved. Ripens early.

MAGNOLIA. Large sized, light colored, handsome fruit. Vigorous grower; prolific; excellent for preserving, this variety being one of the favorites with Texas planters for commercial growing.

WHITE ADRIATIC. Along the Gulf Coast it has not been planted very extensively; only an occasional tree of the true White Adriatic is found. Wherever it has been planted it adapts itself more readily to a wider range of soil, climatic conditions, etc., than any other variety.

The fruit is of medium size, roundish, with a medium neck. The skin is very thick, greenish in shade, turning to yellow when ripe. The pulp is of a white color with violet streaks; ripens in mid-season. Large trees of this variety stood the cold as far north as Shreveport, La. We know of a White Adriatic Fig Tree at Shreveport which is 45 years old.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.	Thousand.
2 to 3 Feet	\$0.40	\$ 4.00	\$ 30.00	\$200.00
3 to 4 Feet .....	.60	6.00	40.00	300.00
4 to 5 Feet .....	.80	8.00	55.00	400.00
5 to 7 Feet	1.00	10.00	70.00	



Brunswick (The Business Fig).

CELESTIAL. Sometimes called Little Sugar Fig; the sweetest of all varieties. Is found growing in most every door yard in the coast country, proving its adaptability. Ripens in mid-season.

GREEN ISCHIA. Light, transparent green; flesh white shading to crimson around seed cells. Best extremely late fig. One of the earliest bearing, steadiest, and most prolific.



Concord Grapes.

Grapes

Grapes reach their highest perfection in the greater part of the South and all the bunch or trellis varieties ripen fruit quite early, when the market is bare and prices are high. Nothing need be said of their value for home use.

Southern Muscadine

(*Vitis Rotundifolia*.) Scuppernong family. Native Southern type. A popular grape on all Southern markets. Makes very fine wines and grape juice. Well adapted throughout the South. Vines should be planted 20 to 25 feet apart and trained on flat arbor about 6½ feet high.

BLACK SCUPPERNONG. Large, black, delicious flavor. Early bearer. Fine quality.

EDEN. Large, black; delicate flavor; large black cluster; early bearer. Fine quality, productive, free from disease.

JAMES. Very large, purplish-black. Rich, sweet, juicy.

MALE MUSCADINE. To pollinate the blossoms of bearing vines; should be one to about each six bearing varieties.

WHITE SCUPPERNONG. Large, bronze-colored berry. Flesh sweet, pulpy and vinous. Vines produce abundantly.

THOMAS. Small cluster, medium size. Very fine quality.

Trellis or Bunch Grapes

The most generally planted and popular type. Vines should be planted in rows 10 feet apart with vines 8 feet apart in rows. The vines should be trained to a small post or on trellises and severely pruned each spring.

AGAWAM. Strong grower, large bunch, dark, reddish-brown. Good quality.

CHAMPION. Large, black, tender, rich. Best of jelly grapes.

CARMAN. Vigorous, free from disease; prolific, large cluster. Berry medium size, black, firm, tender, fine quality.

CONCORD. Blue-black, an old favorite.

MOORE'S EARLY. Bunches small; berries very large, round, blue-black, flesh pulpy, sweet; quality good. Very early, or two weeks before the Concord. Valuable for market.

NIAGARA. White, large, showy, good market variety.

Prices of All Grapes

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
1 Year	\$0.40	\$ 4.20	\$30.00
2 Years .....	.65	6.60	50.00
3 Years	1.00	10.00	

Blackberries – Dewberries

The prairies and woodlands of the lower South are the native home of Dewberries and Blackberries. There is no place in the world where they are more productive or the quality better.

The improved cultivated varieties offered here are the choicest of their kind and a few canes will give you many dishes of choice fruit during season and a nice surplus for canning, preserves, and jam. There is a nice profit in growing these improved berries for your local market.

DALLAS BLACKBERRY. Vigorous, drooping, thorny, productive. A valuable market berry.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY. Vigorous grower. Prolific bearer.

AUSTIN DEWBERRY. Large, acid, vigorous. Prolific.

HAUPTBERRY. Very fine quality.

	Doz.	Hundred.
1 Year Field Grown	\$2.00	\$10.00
2 Year Field Grown	3.00	15.00



Austin Dewberries.

Improved Paper Shell Pecans

The growing of the improved varieties of Paper-Shell Pecans gradually developed until it has become one of the South's most important agricultural pursuits. The long-headed business man or farmer of eight to twelve years ago, who planted a grove of paper-shell Pecans and cared for it, has had the pleasure of refusing \$1,000.00 or more per acre for his grove, because it produces a revenue many times the interest on this amount.

Utilize the waste space on the farm. Pecan trees of improved paper-shell varieties planted along the road-side, avenues, drives, fence lines and around barns and outbuildings, will not only add a distinctiveness and character to your farm, but will in a few years yield a revenue in nuts sufficient to pay your taxes, pay for insurance on your buildings and keep buildings and fences painted and in repair besides a liberal amount for Christmas sundries.

All for the cost of a few trees and the keeping of the waste spaces cleaned and in order as they should be on well-kept farms. Pecans are a safe investment

PECANS ARE HIGHEST RANK AND HIGHEST PRICED NUTS IN THE WORLD.

The improved paper-shell pecan nuts hold first place and command the highest price of all the world's nuts. Pecan nuts are in demand constantly at good prices for culinary purposes and for making of candies, etc. Nuts are gradually taking the place of meats in the staple daily diet of the world's people. In this the pecan will assume first place, because it is the richest in nutriment of all the nuts.

THE PECAN IS AN EXCELLENT SHADE TREE.

This, together with its valuable crop, commends it as the one most desirable tree to plant along your fence lines, roadsides, in and around your barnyard, hog lots and garden, in addition to solid plantings of orchards.

Trees should be planted at a distance of 45x60 feet apart, requiring 18 trees per acre. At this distance other crops may be successfully and profitably cultivated between the rows of pecans without detriment or injury



Harvesting Pecans.



Our 2 to 3 Inch Specimen Pecan Trees.
Not Fine Root System.

to the trees. The cultivation of other crops actually benefits the pecan trees and reduces the expense of upkeep to a minimum. We recommend the cultivation of corn, cotton and vegetable crops between the rows.

A sure, safe and substantial income for the young or middle-aged man or woman can be more quickly established in pecan growing than any other business in which they may engage. In pecan growing you are offered your greatest opportunity, if you are not firmly established. The pecan offers a safe, profitable investment for your surplus money.

THE KIND OF PECANS WE OFFER YOU.

We have been closely identified with the development of the improved paper-shell pecan industry since its first inception, and have originated, introduced, and disseminated several choice varieties. We are owners of some of the South's largest bearing and young pecan groves.

Gold medal was awarded Griffing Brothers, at the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition (1907) for the sixteen best varieties of pecans. This award of merit officially acknowledged us as the then leaders of the world in pecan growing. From these sixteen varieties were developed, improved and propagated, the peerless collection of pecan trees we offer today.

NATIONAL NUT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION PREMIUMS.

Griffing Brothers were awarded eight out of eleven possible first premiums for improved pecans at the meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association, held at Houston, Texas, November, 1913. The National Nut Growers' Association is the highest tribunal on nuts in the world. Prizes were awarded the following varieties: Bradley, Curtis, President, Schley and Stuart.

The two highest tributes ever paid to a grower of pecans have been bestowed on us.

Our thirty years experience in pecan growing has been condensed into a small bulletin which may be had for the asking.

FREE—SPECIAL BOOK ON PECANS—FREE BULLETIN NO. 66.

We issue a special book of 32 pages devoted entirely to the growing and marketing of pecans. We will be glad to send you this book free if you are interested in pecans. We are pioneers in pecan growing.

Standard Varieties of Pecans

CURTIS. Tree vigorous, open growth; bears at an early age; very prolific, shell thin, cracking quality exceptionally good. Kernel plump and richest in quality of any pecan generally planted.

BRADLEY. See Specials, page 29.

BIG Z. See specials, page 29.

DELMAS. Size large; an excellent nut, plump kernel, thin shell, cracks easily; quality good; flavor excellent; vigorous grower.

FROTCHER. One of the oldest and best known varieties; attractive in appearance; remarkably thin shell; splendid cracking qualities.

PECANS—Continued.

KRAK-EZY. See Specials page 29.

MONEY-MAKER. One of the best early varieties. It combines early maturity and heavy production. Nuts uniform in size.

PRESIDENT. The parent tree began to bear six years after planting and the yield has increased until it now produces 100 to 150 pounds of nuts annually. The nut probably embraces more of the characteristics of a perfect nut than any other standard variety. Oblong, slightly compressed with a sharply pointed base; light yellowish-brown; size large; kernel long and plump; golden yellow; bright and attractive; texture fine; quality extremely good.

SCHLEY. One of the best known varieties. Thrifty, strong, symmetrical grower; kernel plump; superior in quality, richness, flavor, and appearance.

SUCCESS. Size large to very large; shell moderately thin; kernel usually plump; quality rich; flavor very good.

STUART. Attractive, symmetrical growth, very regular bearer; uniform size and shape; large and plump; well filled very good quality. A variety generally considered the standard by which other nuts are judged.

TECHE. Commences bearing very young; medium size; quality good; a profitable, practical variety.

VAN DEMAN. One of the most attractive in appearance, very rich and well flavored. Medium, large, elongated. A well known variety.

PRICES OF PECANS—STANDARD VARIETIES.

	Each.	Doz.	100.
3 to 4 Feet	\$1.50	\$16.00	\$125.00
4 to 5 Feet	2.00	22.00	160.00
5 to 6 Feet	2.25	24.00	175.00
6 to 7 Feet	2.50	27.00	200.00
7 to 9 Feet	3.00	30.00	225.00
Cal., 1½ to 2 Inches	5.00	51.00	400.00
Cal., 2 to 3 Inches	7.00	72.00	550.00
Cal., 4 to 5 Inches	10.00	up.	

Special Pecans

People plant trees for results. Very often, when an assortment of varieties is planted, labels are lost, and no record is kept of the different varieties. Some varieties prove to be more worthy than others. We are always looking for the interest of our customers, and when we know that a certain variety or class of trees is better than others, for planting in the coast section, we consider that we are doing our trade a favor by propagating them, and offering them as Specials. We do this only in cases where they show great advantage over named and commercial varieties.

NEW SPECIAL VARIETY BIG "Z" PECAN.

We are the exclusive propagators of the Big "Z" Pecan, which promises to be the peer of all varieties. Originated by Mr. Zink in Southern Mississippi. The Big "Z" has in the past borne twice as many nuts as any of the old standard varieties in the same grove. The tree is a strong upright grower, and has large, luxuriant foliage. It is the only large nut we have observed which fills regularly. The size averages 38 to 40 to the pound. Shell thin, partitions thin, appearance fine, kernel rich, yellow, crisp, and of fine flavor. Best cracking qualities of any large nut. Very early and prolific bearer.



Krak-Ezy Pecan.

sweet, very heavy, quality best. Forty-five to fifty nuts per pound. The parent Bradley Pecan tree, growing at Macclenny, Florida, bore the sixth year from seed, and has borne annual crops ranging from 100 to 200 pounds, notwithstanding heavy pruning for buds and scions.

Fifteen years ago a party in Texas, an expert on pecans, to whom we sent samples of the Bradley, together with samples of other nuts, writes as follows: "Upon investigating more fully the samples sent me, I find your Bradley Pecan to be about as good a nut as I have ever seen; while not so large as some, it is well filled, it is rich and has good flavor." And as a result of this investigation, he placed with us a very liberal order for trees of this variety.

We have taken every prize offered where "Bradley" has been in competition where quality of nuts counted. You will make no mistake in planting this variety exclusively.

Prices of Special varieties, Big "Z" Bradley and Krak Ezy:

	Each.	Doz.	100.
2 to 3 Feet, One Stem	\$2.00	\$22.00	\$175.00
3 to 4 Feet, One Stem	2.50	27.00	200.00
4 to 5 Feet, One Stem	3.00	30.00	225.00
5 to 6 Feet, Branched	3.50	36.00	250.00
6 to 7 Feet, Branched	4.00	40.00	300.00
7 to 9 Feet, Branches	5.00	50.00	
Specimens, 1½ Inch Cal.	8.00	up.	

Big Z Pecan.

SPECIAL VARIETY "KRAK EZY" PECAN.

Very thin shell, can be easily cracked in the hand; kernel plump and sweet and can be removed from best; this is the thinnest shell and easiest to crack in the hand of any we have seen. A true paper-shell variety. Tree vigorous grower, very prolific. While nut is only medium size, yet its prolificness and high quality make it one of the most valuable in our list.

This variety was introduced by Griffing Brothers 15 years ago. Found a chance seedling and on account of its cracking qualities, thus the name "Krak Ezy." From the trees then propagated they have been carefully watched as to their quality, productiveness, etc. It has proved to be one of the best. It has no superior for quality.

SPECIAL VARIETY "BRADLEY" PECAN.

A nut combining many points of excellency. Seedling of the Frotscher, but far more prolific and desirable. Shell thin, easily cracked, permitting kernels to be removed whole. No corky substance: kernel plump, rich,



Bradley Pecan.



Orange Trees

Texas has two distinct Citrus growing sections, one of which may be called the "Humid" and the other "Semi-arid." The Humid territory would be that territory north of Corpus Christi and Louisiana, from 40 to 60 miles back from the coast, and citrus trees in this territory should be budded on the Citrus Trifoliata root. The semi-arid territory would include the territory south and west of Corpus Christi, which requires a different root to bud on (the Sour Orange Root) and is better adapted to growing certain varieties of Grape Fruit and ordinary Round Florida and California Oranges and Tangerine Oranges.

PRUNING CITRUS.

30 to 40% of the top growth should be removed before digging, unless especially requested to the contrary.

Special Note. Our stock of Citrus trees is mostly stake trained, grown in sandy lands and has fine root system.

Since Grape Fruit, Lemons and other varieties of Oranges froze out in East Texas, we offer only the Satsuma this year.



Three-year Improved Orange.

Satsuma Orange

Fruit medium size, flattened, color deep orange, flesh fine grained, tender, juicy, sweet, and delicious, with a peculiar agreeable flavor found in no other orange; entirely seedless. Tree entirely thornless.

The great early market orange for the coast sections of Louisiana and Texas. The Satsuma has all of the good qualities of the best California and Florida oranges, and in addition it begins bearing very young and is the most prolific of all varieties, and sells at the highest prices.

Satsuma is the hardest Orange known. There is no risk in growing Satsuma on Citrus Trifoliata along the Gulf Coast. You need never lose a crop; fruit is shipped before danger of freeze and the chance of losing trees is not great. This orange begins bearing the second year after planting and becomes a profitable crop the third year thereafter.

The ideal Orange to eat. The loose, tender rind or skin and the loosely adhering segments, enable one to remove the rind and separate the segments or plugs and eat the fruit without the aid of a knife, and without soiling the fingers; an orange that may easily be eaten out of hand while walking along the street, riding in street cars, on ferries, etc.

Root stocks on which to bud Satsuma Oranges. It is important to select the stock or roots Citrus trees are budded on in order to meet the requirements of the soil, climate, and variety.

The Satsuma Orange does not do well on any other root except the Citrus Trifoliata, and this stock does not thrive on the alluvial irrigated lands of extreme South Texas and Northern Mexico. We, therefore, bud the Satsuma only on Citrus Trifoliata roots, and do not recommend them for planting farther south than the Corpus Christi section.

	Each.	Doz.
3 to 4 Feet, Branched	\$1.00	\$10.00
4 to 5 Feet, Branched	1.25	12.50
5 to 7 Feet, Bearing Size	1.50	15.00
2 Years, Bearing Size	2.00	20.00
4 to 5 Feet, Bearing Age, B-B	\$4.00	\$36.00
2 Year, Extra Fine, Bearing Age, B-B ..	5.00	48.00

Improved Satsuma

(OONSHIU ORANGE)

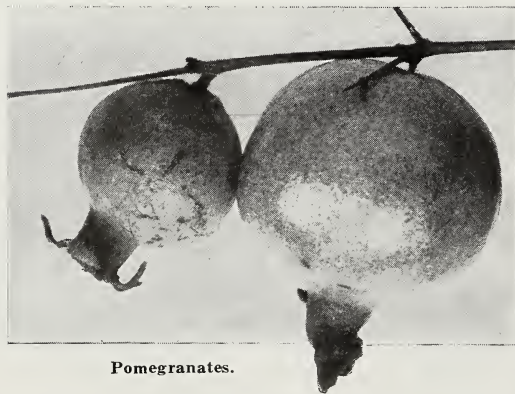
We have been keeping close records on bud-selection of various Satsuma trees and have found a great difference in the so-called Satsuma; in its bearing qualities and hardness. One selection has developed superior qualities over others, so we have particularly selected one that we have propagated a few hundred trees from and are offering it for those who want something that has superior quality and quick results.

	Each.	Dozen.
2 Years, Branched B-B	\$7.00	\$72.00

Pomegranates

An old historical fruit. Thrives throughout the South, making a large shrub or small tree. Fruit is liked by many; foreigners from warm climates are especially fond of it. Meets with ready sale on market.

	Each.	Doz.
3 to 4 Feet, Bushy	\$0.80	\$ 8.00
4 to 5 Feet, Bushy	1.40	15.00
5 to 7 Feet, Bushy	2.00	20.00



Pomegranates.

Mulberries

For shade in backyards or lots and in poultry runs, the mulberry is the best tree we know. The fruit will feed chickens or pigs for months. Mulberry trees thrive in any location.

HICK'S EVERBEARING. Enormous bearer; fruit ripening three months annually from May.

MERRITT. The earliest variety; berries very large and full. Rank grower, bears early. The best variety in this list. Ripens during April and May. No farm is complete without some Merritt Mulberries.

NEW AMERICAN. A vigorous grower, with fine, large leaves and producing large, black fruit.

	Each.	Doz.
3 to 4 Feet	\$1.00	\$10.00
4 to 5 Feet	1.25	12.50
5 to 7 Feet	1.50	15.00

Japan Walnuts

The Japan Walnut is a medium sized nut of good quality and will positively grow and bear abundantly on any good land in the extreme South, as well as in the Central States. This cannot be truthfully said of any other walnut.

The fruit is born in large clusters. Trees begin bearing the third or fourth year from planting, trees five to six years often bear a bushel or more of nuts. Every home farm should have a few of these trees.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
3 to 4 Feet	\$0.75	\$ 7.50	
4 to 5 Feet	1.25	12.50	
5 to 6 Feet, Branched	1.50	15.00	\$100.00
6 to 8 Feet, Branched	2.50	25.00	175.00



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To introduce the new "KANT-KLOG" Sprayer we make a very special offer to the first reliable applicant in each locality. The "KANT-KLOG" has distinct features found on no other sprayer. It is the first and only nozzle to give both flat and round sprays and solid streams. Has cleaning device for removing obstructions without stopping the spray. The new spring Hose-Cock starts or stops the spray instantly so preventing waste of fluid.

Sprays Trees, Potatoes, Vegetables, Vines, White-Washing, Disinfecting and many other uses.



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If you wish either to book the orders in your section, or want a sprayer for your own work, fill out the blank on opposite side and we will send special proposition, descriptive matter, etc.

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 177 Broadway, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
 (See other side)



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A Special Offer for You

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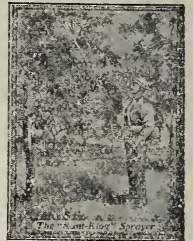
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St. _____ State _____

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177 BROADWAY, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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